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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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18 MARCH 1987

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

CAMEROON

Briefs	
World Bank Loan	1

CONGO

Briefs	
FRG Loan Agreement	2

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

South African Activities in Country Denied	3
--	---

KENYA

Business Seeks Clear Cut Investment Policy (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, Dec 86)	4
Oil Price Slump Casts Shadow Over Exploration Hopes (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, Dec 86)	6
Tea Strategy Runs Up Against Conflict of Interests (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, Dec 86)	9

NAMIBIA

'Apolitical' Group Formed: Chaired by Van Zijl (THE STAR, 9 Feb 87)	12
Population Increase Since 1981 Reported (SAPA, 17 Feb 87)	13
Windhoek Warned That It Could Face Squatter Problem (THE STAR, 4 Feb 87)	14

RSA Publications Committee Bans 16 Jan NAMIBIAN (SAPA, 20, 23 Feb 87)	15
Security Threat Seen	15
Ban To Be Retracted	16
Major Firms Interested in Developing Gas Fields (THE STAR, 11 Feb 87)	17
Briefs	
SWAPO Dismisses Autonomy Announcement	18
SIERRA LEONE	
Momoh Discusses Tactics, IMF, Banking, Debts (Joseph Saidu Momoh; WE YONE, 16 Jan 87)	19
Foreign Minister Kanu Optimistic About Foreign Reserves (THE NEW CITIZEN, 9 Jan 87)	22
Acute Banknote Shortage Slows Business Transactions (THE NEW CITIZEN, 26 Jan 87)	23
Salary Review Report Presented to Government (WE YONE, 23 Jan 87)	25
New Inflation Fighting Association Formed (THE NEW CITIZEN, 20 Dec 86)	26
FRG Assistance, On-Going Projects Reviewed (SUNDAY WE YONE, 7 Dec 86)	27
Japanese Present Free Rice Grant (WE YONE, 9 Jan 87)	29
Jamil Rules Out Government Joint Ventures (THE NEW CITIZEN, 9 Jan 87)	30
Jamil Assists Pujehum Following Diamond Discovery (WE YONE, 23 Jan 87)	32
National Identification Card Scheme Initiated (WE YONE, 12 Dec 86)	33
Daru Training Unit Slated To Be Full Battalion (WE YONE, 23 Dec 86)	34
TANZANIA	
Briefs	
CSSR Construction Aid	35

ZIMBABWE

Relief Fuel Supplies Ordered From South Africa (Michael Hartnack; BUSINESS DAY, 30 Jan 87)	36
EEC Financed Export Promotion Program Gets Under Way (THE HERALD, 12 Feb 87)	37
Japan To Fund Harare Crop Forecast Center (THE HERALD, 17 Feb 87)	38
Deputy Urges Parastatal Managers Not To Become Burden to State (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 86)	39
Briefs	
Barter Deal With Hungary for Motor Vehicle Spare Parts	41

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Heunis Committed to Negotiations, Reform Process (SAPA, 16 Feb 87)	42
President Botha on West Encouraging Revolutionaries (SAPA, 17 Feb 87)	43
Minister Rejects Concept of Integrated State Schools (SAPA, 17 Feb 87)	44
Government Offers Cash Award to Track Security Force Attackers (THE HERALD, 5 Feb 87)	45
Malan Promises Continued SADF Security Commitment (SAPA, 14 Feb 87)	46
Government Drops Prosecution of 8 ECC Detainees (SAPA, 16 Feb 87)	47
Government Seeks Purchase of Non-White-Owned Housing (SAPA, 16 Feb 87)	48
'Well-Known Nationalist' Resigns From NP (SAPA, 18 Feb 87)	49
Navy Reportedly Discriminates Against Colored Instructors (BUSINESS DAY, 11 Feb 87)	50
Cabinet Approves Mossel Bay Fuels Project (SAPA, 19 Feb 87)	51

Briefs	
SADF Dismisses Claims of Border Violations	52

BLACKS

UDF President Holds News Conference in London (SAPA, 19 Feb 87; BBC World Service, 20 Feb 87)	53
Archie Gumede Speaks	53
Discusses Violence Provoked in Townships	54
UDF Leader 'Disappointed' by Talks With UK's Chalker (PANA, 24 Feb 87)	56
UDF Publishes Memorandum on Vigilantes (SOWETAN, 20 Feb 87)	57
PFP Monitoring Group Investigates Uitenhage Violence (Jo-Ann Bekker; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 13-19 Feb 87)	60
PAC Secretary Discusses Nature of Struggle in Townships (Ahmed Gora Ebrahim Interview; THE HERALD, 17 Feb 87) ...	62
Drive Launched To Collect Rent Arrears in PE Townships (CITY PRESS, 8 Feb 87)	63
Onverwacht Refugees Fear Incorporation Into QwaQwa (Laureen Platsky; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 13-19 Feb 87)	64
Oukasie Residents Live in Hardship Waiting for Forced Removal (Sol Morathi; CITY PRESS, 8 Feb 87)	65
Briefs	
ANC Rejects UK Call	67
Eviction Threat	67
'Imbokodo' Vigilantes Reported Active	67

SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

PFP's Eglin Outlines Views on Issues (Colin Eglin Interview; THE SUNDAY STAR, 15 Feb 87)	68
PFP Identifying Candidates, Planning Strategy (SAPA, 15 Feb 87)	71
DPSC Releases Figures on Detained Children (SAPA, 16 Feb 87)	73
Country Suffers 'Massive Brain Drain' in 1987 (David Braun; THE STAR, 20 Feb 87)	75

50,000 Mozambican Refugees Given Six-Month Stay Permit (Janine Simon; THE STAR, 10 Feb 87)	77
Government Continues Crackdown on Illegal Aliens (Dianna Games; BUSINESS DAY, 10 Feb 87)	78
DET To Reopen Remaining Eastern Cape Schools (SAPA, 20 Feb 87)	79
DET Reports on School Unrest in 1986 (SAPA, 23 Feb 87)	80
Commentary Views Need for Media Curbs During Elections (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 16 Feb 87)	82
Media Survey Catalogs Allotment of SABC Air Time (SAPA, 20 Feb 87)	84
PFP Threatens Court Action Over SABC Bias (SAPA, 20 Feb 87)	85
COSATU Holds Regional Congress in Cape (SAPA, 15 Feb 87)	86
Stilfontein Miners Tell of Torture by Private Police (Phillip Van Niekerk; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 13-19 Feb 87)	87
Union Leader Hopes OK Strike Resolved After Meeting (BBC World Service, 12 Feb 87)	89
Hendrickse Urges Critics To Identify Themselves (Johannesburg Television Service, 24 Feb 87)	91
Hendrickse Warns Against Leftists Misleading Youth (Johannesburg Television Service, 24 Feb 87)	92
Briefs	
Israeli Diplomat Ends Visit	93
1986 Immigration Totals 7,364	93
New All-Race Bus Service	93

ECONOMIC

Inflation Rate Registers 'Technical' Decrease (SAPA, 23 Feb 87)	94
Finance Minister Welcomes Decrease in Inflation Rate (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 24 Feb 87)	95
Commentary Discusses Harmful Effects of Sanctions (Johannesburg International Service, 26 Feb 87)	96

Number of Jobs Drops by 163,000 (Gerald Reilly; BUSINESS DAY, 13 Feb 87)	97
Unemployment Report Urges Labor Policy Change (SAPA, 16 Feb 87)	98
Finance Minister Defends Economic Policies (SAPA, 16 Feb 87)	99
Commentary Hails Economic Strength, Resilience (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 24 Feb 87)	101
Standard Bank Figures Reveal Activities Contribution to GDP (Helena Patten; BUSINESS DAY, 11 Feb 87)	103
Experts Note Difficulty of Bypassing Sanctions in Steel Sector (Hamish McIndoe; BUSINESS, 10 Feb 87)	104
Briefs	
Canada's Moore Corp Divests	105
British Rover Group To Sell Subsidiary	105
Bank of Tokyo Closes Johannesburg Office	105

INDUSTRIAL/S&T

Carmaker Denies Plans To Cut Links With UK (SAPA, 20 Feb 87)	106
Briefs	
Taiwan Creates Jobs in Homelands	107
Kentucky Fried Chicken To Divest	107
Tourism From Europe, Japan Increasing	107
Emigration Acceleration	108
Barclays' Contacts With ANC Reported	108
Economically Active Population Report	108
U.S. Company Divests Interests	108
Barclays Chairman Urges Reforms	108
Sanctions-Busting Organization Launched	109
Safocan Disbanded	109

/9986

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--Cameroon and the World Bank recently signed a loan agreement worth some 40 million francs CFA for the execution of our (?fifth) road project. Cameroon is the first African country since 1982 to benefit from such a loan. The project is aimed at putting an end to the land-locked state of a number of regions in the country. [Summary] [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Jan 87 AB] /9599

CSO: 3400/102

CONGO

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN AGREEMENT--Within the framework of a new financial cooperation agreement signed 28 January between the FRG and Congo, the FRG has granted the government of Congo a loan of 583.2 million CFA francs and a nonrefundable financial contribution worth 226.8 million CFA francs to carry out a rural water supply project. [Dakar PANA in French 1053 GMT 28 Jan 87 AB] /9599

CSO: 3400/102

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRY DENIED--Speculations that apartheid South Africa is engaging in agricultural activities and constructing an air field in neighbouring Equatorial Guinea has been denied by the country's military adviser in Lagos, Capt. Lucas Oyono-Nsue, the Sunday Times newspaper reported Sunday. The News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported on 3 Jan that the racist regime had large agricultural investments in Equatorial Guinea, quoting the Minister of External Affairs, Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi. "Equatorial Guinea can never and will never accept any form of co-operation with apartheid South Africa," the paper quoted Capt. Oyono-Nsue as saying. (NAN/PANA)[Text][Addis Ababa in English 20 Jan 87 p 6]/12828

CSO: 3400/49

BUSINESS SEEKS CLEAR CUT INVESTMENT POLICY

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST (Special Report) in English Dec 86 p 21

[Text]

WHEN Kenya finally issued its long-awaited policy paper on economic development in the next 15 years, the business community was enthusiastic and expressed hopes that the stagnating level of level of foreign investment might soon improve.

Most of the private sector's demands were in the sessional paper put before parliament in March — a review of state control on consumer prices, streamlining of investment approval procedures, reduced state participation in industry and provision for foreign firms to borrow locally.

But much of the initial enthusiasm has died.

In his June budget speech, Finance Minister George Saitoti reiterated the government's commitment to the incentives, but no provision was made in the budget itself. Price controls, burdensome red tape and parastatals remain. The general perception in the business community is that the reforms should have been introduced this year, while the economy is healthy thanks to low oil prices and high coffee earnings.

Foreign investors' disenchantment increased with President Moi's repeated calls for indigenisation of businesses, 51 per cent Kenyan participation in future large-scale joint ventures and a five-day working week. Kenyan officials have since spent much time privately and publicly reassuring businessmen and diplomats that the calls were not to be interpreted too literally, and that any enterprise wishing to set up in Kenya would still be welcome, "even in a 100 per cent venture."

High taxation has also acted as a disincentive to potential foreign investors, with local tax on corporations amounting to 45 per cent and withholding tax 15 per cent.

Joseph Wanjui, chairman of East African Industries (EAI) — a subsidiary of the UK's Unilever — largely summarised the feelings of the business community when he told a

management seminar that: "By restraints limiting business to only dwarf-sized profits we have stunted the growth of investment capital and thereby deprived the economy of normal development."

Wanjui believes only free-market forces should determine return of investment, but that "in Kenya, business has been living without this consistency. No dependable estimate of earnings can be made, even by the well-established companies. This renders impossible any intelligent long-term planning for additional investment or reinvestment." EAI has in the past experienced fluctuations in yields which "can only be described as wild," largely as a result of the "inhospitable effect of price controls," he continued. The company's return on capital fell from 45.4 per cent in 1976 to 7.3 per cent in 1981. Taking inflation into account, the yields dropped from 27.3 per cent to 2.7 per cent respectively.

The soft drinks industry is probably the hardest hit by price controls, with a small bottle of carbonated drink retailing for less than KSh 3 (\$0.19). This largely contributed to Cadbury-Schweppes' decision to sell its local interests. Others have done the same, including the US' Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Mobil Corporation and First National Bank of Chicago and Twentieth-Century Fox Film Corporation and the UK's Marshall's Universal. A number of companies, like Bank of America and Hilton International, have substantially lowered their equity shares.

Kenya's economy took a severe blow after the 1982 coup attempts, with direct investment dropping from \$82.5 million to \$49.9 the following year. A slight recovery followed, such investment going up to \$54 million in 1984, but other long-term capital injections plummeted from \$311.8 million in 1979 to \$125.1 million in 1984. Although there has been no substantial drop over the past five

years in the total level of US and UK investment — estimated at \$325 million and \$1,500 million respectively — neither has there been any growth.

But new investment is taking place, often with a substantial local component. EAI recently finalised a \$34 million project to develop an edible oil industry, with a large portion of the funds drawn locally.

Del Monte, which accounts for about one third of total US investment in Kenya, has launched a major expansion programme, as have several hotels, including Hilton. In addition, plans are under way for the construction of a Meridian hotel, managed by the international group with the majority share holding in Kenyan hands. Sheraton and Holiday Inns are considering similar projects.

"The real constraint is not money, there is plenty of that at the moment, what the country needs is technical investments and foreign expertise," says one diplomat in Nairobi. This, he adds, will become increasingly important as Kenya moves away from large-scale import-substitution industries to medium-scale export-oriented enterprises.

Officials like to point to the recently opened KSh 110 million (\$6.8 million) leather-processing plant in Thika as the type of investment they would welcome. Agribusiness is another sector which Kenya would like to expand. A team of consultants from the American Society of Agricultural Consultants International which recently visited said they found several good opportunities for investments ranging from \$500,000-5 million. Exports of exotic horticultural produce have also been increasingly profitable.

But businessmen and diplomats believe Kenya will have to formulate and apply a clear-cut policy on foreign participation in the economy, particularly in the light of often confusing official statements on "Africanisation," "Kenyanisation" and "indigenisation."

The type of deal investors are looking for is that given to oil-exploration companies, like Mobil, Amoco, Total and Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation, which account for most of the new inflows (see page 23). These provide "the kind of legal framework we are used to," one participant says. "We have a pricing guarantee and have no difficulty in bringing in our people and equipment."

PM

OIL PRICE SLUMP CASTS SHADOW OVER EXPLORATION HOPES

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST (Special Report) in English Dec 86 pp 23-25

[Text]

THOMAS LAPINSKI, managing director of Amoco Kenya Petroleum Company, spends a fair amount of time reminding people there's an odds-on chance no oil will be found in western Kenya.

The enthusiasm is all very recent. All 17 wells drilled in the country since the 1950s had concentrated on the coastal/offshore belt and the Lamu embayment, and William Okoth – the Energy & Regional Development Ministry's chief geologist – says when he first tried to convince the authorities of the Rift Valley's potential in the late 1970s he was considered crazy.

But Chevron's discovery of oil in neighbouring southern Sudan in 1978 changed all that. The launch in January 1982 of the first co-ordinated exploration programme – within a modern production-sharing regime and sponsored by the World Bank – sparked such interest that much of Nairobi came to feel a commercial discovery was virtually a foregone conclusion.

A discovery of any size would transform Kenya's balance of payments position. The value of petroleum imports rose 15.1 per cent in 1985 to a five-year record of KSh 7,500 million (\$466 million), or 31 per cent of the total import bill. In contrast, exports of petroleum products, which have traditionally helped to cushion the oil import bill, fell 17 per cent, to KSh 2,360 million (\$146.7 million), and volumes dropped to 612,000 tonnes from 702,000 tonnes in 1984. Officials are reluctant to make any projections of potential savings at this stage, but are clearly hoping for a find of at least 10,000-12,000 barrels a day, equivalent to Kenya's domestic requirements.

Amoco holds the lion's share of the

singling out the Rift Valley area independently of the World Bank promotion programme, drawing on a 1983/84 seismic study by geology students from Duke university which showed thick sedimentary structures – possibly connected with the oil-rich Gulf of Suez – in the lakes region. This knowledge enabled Amoco to clinch the plum number 10 concession, taking in Lake Turkana, even before the fledgling petroleum exploration unit within the Energy & Regional Development Ministry made its presentation to international oil companies in Paris in September 1984. Its offer to drill two wells in an initial three-year period was described by Okoth as "so good we couldn't refuse it."

The rest of the concessions with particular promise of oil – as opposed to the gas thought more probable in the Karoo further south – were quickly snapped up at the Paris meeting, with Kenya's political stability and relatively high degree of foreign investment protection providing added incentives for companies. Block 9, next to block 10 in the Rift Valley, attracted the heaviest competition: a consortium led by Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (CFP-Total) and US-based Marathon Oil Company and Mobil Corporation beat off offers from Amoco and Esso, part of the US Exxon Corporation. Amoco, however, secured blocks 2 and 3, with Belgium's Fina taking a 25 per cent stake in the former, and block 4 around Garissa was reserved for the government in conjunction with Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) as part of a \$Can 19.4 million (\$14 million) assistance programme agreed in May 1984.

But the initial euphoria surrounding the programme has threatened to evaporate almost as quickly as it emerged. The shadow cast by the crude price slump over worldwide exploration was followed by the announcement in July that PCIAC's Ken-can 1 well was stopped dry at 4,000 metres.

Okoth admits the price fall will have an "inevitable" impact on Kenya's programme, although as a marginal region offering potential "windfall profits" it should come off better than areas where a clearer picture of reserves has already been gained. He points out that only one well has been drilled for every 16,500 square kilometres – just a "drop of water in the sea" compared with the 80 in 80,000 in the Gulf of Suez – while only three were properly sited by today's standards.

Industry sources claim there is a temptation for companies to scale down the pace of exploration, by such means as horse-trading over the depths of wells to be drilled, while the authorities are in a weaker position when it comes to negotiating over new concessions. For example, Union and Marathon are understood to be driving a hard bargain in current negotiations for block 8, into which the sedimentary area extends, with reports saying they want up to double the amount of cost oil Kenya agreed earlier in the 1980s.

But if there had to be a crash, it came at the best possible time for Kenya, leaving the oil majors' hands more or less tied just weeks after committing themselves to programmes for all of 1986. With the contract terms stipulating that 50 per cent of each concession be handed back after an initial three or four-year period, it is in the companies' own interests to do enough to ensure they retain the most promising areas.

"Kenya started its programme in the nick of time, just before the price collapse," says Total's finance administration manager Philippe Roy, who is in charge of a \$16 million exploration budget for block 9. "We cannot expect results for three to five years, and in this time the price is bound to go up. We have had no problems with head office over our budget and we're feeling very optimistic." The company has only awarded one major subcontract, however, to Geosource of the US, for 3,000 kilometres of seismic work. A truer testing of the financial waters will come early in 1987, when Total invites tenders for drilling the one well it is committed to in its initial three-year period.

The experience of Amoco, which is slightly more advanced with operations, indicates that the general depression in exploration can sometimes work to the majors' advantage, especially in countries like Kenya which has become something of a regional service centre for east Africa. Costs for the initial period – which Amoco put at \$22 million for 10, \$6.5 million for block 2 and \$3 million for 3 in 1985 – could prove something of an overestimate, Lapinski reckons. "Competition has forced down prices," he maintains. "The cost of doing business has changed as contractors become more hungry for work."

Once again, a clearer picture will emerge by the end of 1986, when Amoco is due to award a hotly contested contract to drill its first two exploratory wells in block 2 as part of a job that also covers two wells in its Lake Rukwa concession in Tanzania and two in Burundi. Sites for the block 2 wells, to be drilled to just over 2,000 metres, have been identified by reinterpreting old seismic data shot by Chevron in the early 1970s; strategic tests will then try to assess some very old and deep rock structures, more complex than the Rift Valley, before further seismic data is shot later in 1986 to decide whether to do more drilling.

A water well north of Wajir has already shown some stains of oil, but it is in this sort of geological area that world price prospects could be crucial. This may be even truer in a block such as 3, where previous wells have yielded nothing and it is reckoned a new one would need to go to a depth of at least 4,240 metres. Amoco has managed to postpone a decision to drill here until mid-1986, when it will have completed a two-to-three-month seismic survey.

Economics are also deemed important in the prime block 10, where exploration manager Mike Reynolds puts the chance of an oil strike at "no more than 10 per cent... a normal chance." Amoco geologists have identified some promising structures as shallow as 1,500 metres, and reconnaissance surveys over 2,000 kilometres and a coring programme to sink 600-metre sampling holes have thrown up three particularly interesting areas in the Chalbi desert, Lotikipi plain and sedimentary basin east of Lodwar. But prudence will be Amoco's watchword in the concession, where it has decided to double the amount of seismic before starting serious drilling in 1988.

Lapinski points to the doubling of seismic in block 10 as proof that, far from retrenching its east African operation, Amoco attaches such value to its frontier status that it has decided to accelerate it. This statement is borne out by the new floor being fitted out in its plush offices in Nairobi's National Bank Building to accommodate all the new staff expected in 1987. He warns, however, that "finding oil is one thing, developing it is another," particularly in an onshore block such as 10 where the long pipelines required to transport the crude would mean only substantial reserves would be viable.

The breathing space before Amoco has to make its final evaluation of prospects for block 10 will hopefully enable oil prices to stage at least a partial recovery. Ministry officials also hope for a healthier international climate before they organise their third round of promotional bidding in 1989 or 1990, concentrating on the rest of the tertiary rift.

This \$9.6 million exploration phase - for which the World Bank has agreed to lend a further \$6 million - will concentrate on gravity surveys and proper geochemical sampling down the virgin areas of the Rift Valley south of block 10 to beyond Lake Nakuru, where a lot of volcanic structures start to mitigate against oil. Work proper should start in early 1987 with the appointment of a consultant - tipped by industry sources to be Bureau d'Etudes Industrielles & de Cooperation de l'Institut Francais du Pétrole (BEICIP), which handled earlier phases.

In the meantime, the focus is very much on developing the expertise of the Kenya National Oil Corporation team in drilling and production techniques, design of a monitoring system and general management of petroleum resources. The team has already drawn high praise for its competence and ease to work with but, as Okoth points out: "The government will have to reimburse all costs in case of a discovery. We must ensure that every penny of that money they spend is directly attributable to petroleum exploration."

/12828

CSO: 3400/125

TEA STRATEGY RUNS UP AGAINST CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST (Special Report) in English Dec 86 pp 12-13

[Text]

THERE was a sizeable storm in a tea cup earlier in 1986 when rumours circulated that Kenyans were to be discouraged from drinking what they universally regard as their national beverage.

The reports reflected mounting concern about the high proportion — 12.6 per cent in the past two years — of the number two foreign exchange earner retained for domestic consumption.

Officials have been quick to smooth over the affair as a "misunderstanding," but it still highlights just one of the difficulties inherent in the government's ambitious strategy to triple tea exports by 2000, while taking only a marginal amount of land away from food production. Along with coffee — which it very nearly dislodged as Kenya's top export earner in 1984 — tea has been chosen as the foundation for achieving the 5 per cent annual increase in agricultural incomes the government deems vital to absorb burgeoning population growth and create rural jobs to keep hungry mouths away from the rapidly swelling cities.

One of the crop's main attractions is its labour-intensiveness; a mid-1970s study, for example, showed that 3,200 hours of labour are required a year for each hectare of tea, compared with 2,500 for coffee and just 800 for local maize.

The very high aspirations for tea were moulded during the bumper 1985 harvest, when output of made tea rose 27 per cent to a five-year high of 147 million kilos. They reflect the increased plantings following 1984's price boom and the striking 33 per cent rise to 1,262 kilos in yields per hectare by smallholders — who now account for 48.5 per cent of national production — in

the space of 12 months. But above all, and in marked contrast to coffee, there is no international quota system to constrain exports — although international prices have previously proved a powerful growth regulator.

The tea strategy, formally launched in sessional paper number one of 1986, has three main prongs:

□ Output from commercial estates owned by members of the Kenya Tea Growers' Association (KTGA) — notably the big five of the Brooke Bond group, James Finlay (East Africa) Holding, George Williamson Kenya, Eastern Produce Africa and Mitchell Cotts Kenya — to be more than doubled to 123.9 million kilos. Analysts agree on the broad feasibility of increasing yields by 1.5 per cent a year — largely through gradual replanting with high-yielding clones originally developed for the smallholder sector — even though Kenya's estates are already the most productive in the world, accounting for more than half national output from just one third of the total area under tea. More controversial is the call for 25 per cent of land within estate boundaries to be turned over to tea, to yield an additional 34.1 million kilos by 2000.

□ Similar yield increases will be required from smallholders under the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) umbrella, coupled with an extensive infilling programme to replace the many bushes that have withered away and a 50 per cent increase in planted area. The aim is to boost output to 128 million kilos by 2000, compared with the record smallholder crop of 53 million kilos in 1984 — a highly ambitious goal, even for an organisation with KTDA's impressive track record.

KTDA has swelled from 2,400 affiliated farmers producing 2 per cent of total national output when it was set up in 1964, to more than 150,000 farmers, growing almost half the national crop on 56,000 hectares just 20 years later.

□ Development of the government-owned Nyayo tea zones encircling forest belts, to stop squatters encroaching further on Kenya's precious tree reserves. About 6,000 hectares will be planted by 2000, with a projected 10 million-kilo yield. President Moi announced in November that a new government parastatal — Nyayo Tea Zone Development Corporation — will be set up to manage and develop the plantations (AED 15:11:86). Clearing and planting has already started, but with tea bushes taking five to eight years to mature, the zones will not prove their worth until the early 1990s.

The sessional paper's proposals have met with a fairly muted response from the tea industry, which clearly feels it should have been more closely consulted over its design. In particular, the planned increase in planted areas has raised eyebrows. "It's certainly very good to be ambitious, but these targets will have to be moderated," commented one senior official. "It's just not that easy to quantify how much more land is in fact available within existing tea farms."

Smallholders, for example, use much of the land not under tea for subsistence and dairy farming. The sessional paper proposes a delicate equation whereby 3 per cent of Kenya's total cultivated area is released for new tea and coffee plantings through an intensification of food crop production; if this is not achieved, the paper says, agricultural value added could grow by no more than 4.1 per cent a year, barely matching population growth and permitting little or no productivity increase.

Making more land available on private estates is also going to be problematic; sources estimate that 1.2 hectares of firewood are required for every 10 hectares of tea to fuel the processing factories, reliant on wood since the 1970s oil price hike.

Further significant increases in output are certainly within reach — with annual growth averaging 10 per cent over the past 10 years — but they are much more likely to come about through improvements in cultivation methods and extension services, particularly in the smallholder sector. "Im-

provement of husbandry is the key word," argues Tea Board of Kenya secretary Ezekiel Wanjama, pointing out that KTDA yields have steadily crept up to 1,262 kilos a hectare and there is scope to reach at least two-thirds of the 2,700 kilos achieved by the larger KTGA members.

The most important single factor has been improved fertiliser application since KTDA was given permission in 1984 to bypass local distributors and buy directly — cutting costs as well as improving availability. Import quotas were raised from 20,000 tonnes in 1984 to 25,000 tonnes in 1985 and a similar level in 1986 though delays in securing fertiliser can still present problems.

For tea producers across the board, however, the sessional paper's most popular measure is undoubtedly the hint of a gradual decontrol of prices on the percentage of output they have been obliged since 1978 to sell to Kenya Tea Packers (KeTePa) for domestic consumption. Growers subsidise prices by 50 per cent, as well as paying 17 per cent sales tax, on the 15 million-17 million kilos KeTePa packages each year for the local market.

The latest 10 per cent price increases — announced at the end of 1985 — barely kept pace with inflation and have done little to mollify producers, who estimate the artificially low price encourages about 5 million kilos to be smuggled annually into neighbouring countries.

But officials recognise a free market is not feasible, as Kenyan tea's very high quality would push local prices to an unaffordable level. Two possible solutions are to introduce a lower-grade packet blended with imported tea or a price mechanism finely tuned to the international market but without its very high degree of fluctuation.

"There's no way we can stop Kenyans drinking tea," Wanjama points out. "Kenyans should consume as much tea as they can . . . because we should also develop our local market as a safety valve in the event of the international market failing to receive our tea."

The past 12 months have already sharply underlined that point, with drought hitting production and India's return to the world market hitting prices. By the end of July, production was down 6 per cent, and is forecast for 135,000-140,000 tonnes for

the year end, 7,000 tonnes down on last year's total. While prices have been running 2 per cent down on the Mombasa auctions through 1986 and 10 per cent down in London. Once again, prices are recovering as Indian supplies tail off, but optimistic forecasts of an average 4.6 per cent a year revenue increase have already taken a buffeting.

Kenya, however, has embarked on an aggressive campaign to expand its international market share. The UK is still the leading market taking 57.3 million kilos worth KSh 1,755 million (\$109 million) in 1985. But Kenya scored a promising success by boosting its share of the Pakistani market 13.3 per cent to 33.5 million kilos, worth KSh 1,030 million (\$64 million) — a success attributed largely to building personal rapport — and hopes to consolidate its position by opening an office.

The other main way of boosting forex earnings would be to increase tea's local value added content. In April, for example,

Vice-President Mwai Kibaki said Kenya was capable of blending and packing 35 per cent of output, compared with the present 2 per cent.

A slow but steady increase in processed exports is on the cards, notably to Sudan — Kenya's third-largest customer, taking 11.2 million kilos worth KSh 279 million (\$17 million) in 1985 — and Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia. But no dramatic rise is likely unless the government goes some way to meeting a string of industry demands.

These include calls for the introduction of export compensation, which already applies to coffee, a reduction of duty on manufacturing equipment, raw materials and paper, and for the government to overcome its reluctance to import cheaper teas for blending with the high-quality Kenyan leaf.

Even so, export expansion is an area in which Kenya will have to proceed with extreme caution. When Mombasa-based Chai Export (Kenya) recently tried to penetrate the Egyptian packet tea market, India quickly slapped it down by using superior market power to flood the country with cheap supplies. Once again, the huge vested interests to be contended with — at both country and multinational firm level — were succinctly demonstrated.

MD

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'APOLITICAL' GROUP FORMED: CHAIRED BY VAN ZIJL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Feb 87 p 6

[Text] WINDHOEK — A new "apolitical" group aiming at promoting national reconciliation and working towards a settlement of the Namibian independence problem was formed in Windhoek at the weekend.

The Action National Settlement (ANS) is chaired by Mr Eben van Zijl, the former Minister of Agriculture in the Transitional Government, who was removed from his post at the end of January by his colleagues in the National Party of South West Africa.

Included on the executive of the new body are business personalities, civic leaders and supporters of Mr van Zijl within the National Party.

Mr van Zijl said non-white members of the executive would be made known at a later stage. The former Minister said recently that his new "apolitical forum" would work with other race groups towards reconciliation, and there has been speculation that Mr van Zijl has approached Damara leader Mr Justus Garoeb and Owambo Administration chairman Mr Peter Kalangula.

ORIGINAL AIMS NOT FOLLOWED

At a Press conference called to announce the formation of the ANS, Mr van Zijl made it clear he did not believe the original aims of Namibia's Multi-Party Conference group, whose members now make up the Transitional Government, were being followed.

The new group intended to try to foster the spirit of inter-party co-operation and reconciliation between the different races which had apparently declined since the appointment of the Transitional government in June last year.

Mr van Zijl said he was not averse to Swapo joining his organisation, but Swapo's leaders would have to decide whether they wanted to fight or negotiate. If they wanted to talk, they should lay down their weapons.

Mr van Zijl was removed from his post in the government at the end of last month after what the National Party here said officially were "differences in interpretation of party policy".

It was widely believed that Mr van Zijl was considered too "verlig" and made too many concessions to his colleagues in the government, particularly on the question of mixed schools.

NAMIBIA

POPULATION INCREASE SINCE 1981 REPORTED

MB171136 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Windhoek, 17 Feb (SAPA)--According to latest official estimates up to the end of last year, SWA/Namibia's population has grown to 1,184,000 (1,184 million) from 1,031,927 (1,031 million) in the 1981 census year, the chief government statistician, Mr Hans Kohl, said in Windhoek today.

He told SAPA the estimates of the population groups were: Ovambo 587,000; Kavango 110,000; Damara 89,000; Herero 89,000; whites 78,000; Nama 57,000; coloured 48,000; Caprivi 44,000; Bushman 34,000; Rehoboth Baster 29,000; Tswana 7,000; others 12,000.

The combined population of Windhoek, Khomasdal and Katutura was estimated at 110,000.

Windhoek (predominantly white) had an estimated population of 35,000, Katutura (predominantly black) 53,000 and Khomasdal (predominantly coloured) 25,000.

The largest concentration of people were still in the north of the territory in Ovambo and Kavango.

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CSO: 3400/102

WINDHOEK WARNED THAT IT COULD FACE SQUATTER PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 87 p 8

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Windhoek could one day be faced with a squatter camp the size of Cape Town's Crossroads, according to Namibia's National Building and Investment Corporation.

The corporation — a parastatal body responsible for providing low-cost housing — said in a report on smaller urban communities that the attraction of higher salaries and lower unemployment in Windhoek would draw thousands of people to the capital.

The city's current unemployment rate is just over 10 percent for blacks and eight percent for coloureds. This is in sharp contrast to other smaller urban communities, where the unemployment rate is as high as 50 percent among blacks.

A "massive move to Windhoek may soon become a reality" added the building corporation's report.

Such an influx would have disastrous consequences for the provision of housing, which is already in short supply, and would further stretch community, health and education services.

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CSO: 3400/123

RSA PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE BANS 16 JAN NAMIBIAN

Security Threat Seen

MB201755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Windhoek, 20 Feb (SAPA)--The editor of THE NAMIBIAN newspaper, Miss Gwen Lister, said in Windhoek tonight she intended to challenge in court a decision by a committee of the Directorate for Publications to ban the 16 January issue of the newspaper.

According to a news report from Cape Town, a publications committee had decided that it will be an offence from today to import or distribute the 68th edition of THE NAMIBIAN.

Miss Lister said the newspaper was a member of the Newspaper Press Union and as far as she was aware the newspaper did not come under the jurisdiction of the Directorate for Publications.

The banned issue of THE NAMIBIAN newspaper carried a photograph over the entire width of the front page of a reportedly dead SWAPO insurgent lashed to the side of a security forces casspir armoured vehicle.

An accompanying report said the picture was taken on 29 December last year when the vehicle, which also carried bodies tied to the front bumper, had driven through settlements in northern SWA/Namibia.

The SWABC radio news reported tonight that the publications committee had found that particular edition of the newspaper posed a threat to state security, the general welfare and good order in the territory.

A spokesman for the Directorate for Publications in Cape Town said a contravention of the publication committees decision was punishable by a fine of R500 or 6 months or both, the SWABC reported.

Ban To Be Retracted

MB231641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Windhoek, 23 Feb (SAPA)--The Directorate for Publications in Cape Town sent a telexed message to THE NAMIBIAN newspaper in Windhoek today, informing it that a decision to ban the 16 January issue of the weekly publication would be retracted in the government gazette this Friday.

The editor of THE NAMIBIAN, Miss Gwen Lister, said she had telexed the Publications Directorate earlier today to notify it that the newspaper was affiliated to the NEWSPAPER PRESS UNION [NPU], and she had asked for explanation why the body had exceeded its authority.

"Somebody from Namibia must have complained and without checking whether THE NAMIBIAN was an NPU member, the Publications Directorate went ahead with the ban," Miss Lister told SAPA.

The decision had caused considerably inconvenience to readers and distributors, and the directorate owed the newspaper an apology, she added.

The particular edition of THE NAMIBIAN carried a picture on the front-page of a casspir armoured vehicle with the body of a SWAPO insurgent, reportedly killed in action, lashed to the side.

An accompanying report said the vehicle, with more bodies tied to the front bumper, had paraded the corpses to civilians in northern SWA/Namibia on 29 December last year.

"We still challenge the police who said they were investigating the incident to take us to court if the report was false," Miss Lister said.

A SWABC radio news report on Friday quoted a Publications Directorate spokesman as saying that a committee had found that the particular issue of THE NAMIBIAN was a threat to state security, the public welfare, and good order.

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MAJOR FIRMS INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING GAS FIELDS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 87 p 8

[Text]

WINDHOEK — A number of international oil exploration companies are interested in helping develop Namibia's potentially rich Kudu gas field, said the territory's Minister of Mines, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

Mr Shipanga, who has just returned to Windhoek after a week in Britain, confirmed that he had held discussions with a number of corporations on "everything from financing to engineering".

Although the Minister was reluctant to name the firms involved, he told the *Windhoek Advertiser* that the mission had been "extremely successful" and "results will soon be forthcoming".

He added that the oil companies did not lay down any preconditions — political or otherwise — to their contributing to the Kudu gas project.

The Kudu field lies entirely within Namibian territorial waters, and is rumoured to be as big, if not bigger, than the Mosel Bay strike. The development

of the field and associated infrastructure would give a massive boost to the south of the country around the depressed fishing town of Luderitz, which is the closest port to the gas field.

'WOULD BEGIN SOON'

Mr Shipanga told the newspaper that while no commitments had been made, he was confident that exploitation of Kudu would begin within a few years.

Mr Shipanga also confirmed Press reports that he and his colleague, Health Minister Mr Moses Katjiuongua, had held brief discussions with Britain's Minister of State responsible for African Affairs, Mrs Lynda Chalker. The meeting took place at the House of Commons in London on Thursday.

Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua were received as Namibian politicians and not as members of Windhoek's Transitional Government. While Mrs Chalker stated her government's commitment to the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan for Namibia, her visitors from Windhoek told her the initiative was "outdated".

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NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO DISMISSES AUTONOMY ANNOUNCEMENT--SWAPO has dismissed an announcement by the puppet regime in Namibia that intends to move towards a gradual degree of formal autonomy from South Africa. A statement released by SWAPO in Angola yesterday describes the move as part of the campaign to deceive the international community. The puppet regime announced that it wants to create two ministries, one for internal security and the other for international cooperation. The liberation movement says the Botha regime has been trying since 1978 to create some kind of internal political alternative to SWAPO but it failed. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Feb 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/102

MOMOH DISCUSSES TACTICS, IMF, BANKING, DEBTS

Freetown WE YONE in English 16 Jan 87 pp 3, 4, 8

[Press conference by President, Major General Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh on 2 Jan 87 in Freetown]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Major-General Dr. Joseph Saidu Momoh, has told the press that the kind of national discipline which he wants for the nation has not been achieved

He was answering questions put to him at the January 2 press luncheon which he hosted at the Brookfields Hotel.

The President was asked Your Excellency, Sir, when you first spoke to us we asked you what kind of method you would use in your administration and you assured us, the military style.

Have you succeeded in instilling discipline in a manner that will satisfy you?

He replied:

Admittedly I have not succeeded in doing that. I believe in progression.

The first pattern I decided to use was persuasion and conviction.

It would seem to me that that has not gone down very well; it has not come out with the desired results.

So, stage No. 2 is, tightening the screws a bit... and I think you must have begun to see the emergence of that style.

If that one does not still come with the desired re-

sults, then we come in with the draconian one.

The question-and-answer session continued as follows:

QUESTION: We thank your government for the dramatic improvement in electricity supply in Freetown. Thanks also go to the Minister of Energy and Power and his team.

But when does the government intend to ensure the normal resumption of electricity supply in provincial towns like Makeni, Bo Magburaka, etc?

ANSWER: The problems surrounding electricity supplies has not so much with the generators but rather with the degenerate integrity of some of the men manning the machines.

I am assured by the Ministry that the machines in all the stations are in perfect working order.

The problems there have been created largely by fuel not being available and in certain cases by problems with personnel

who are operating these machines.

What we are trying to do now is to ensure that there is regular supply of fuel to these stations and that the officials who are charged with the responsibility of securing this fuel will do so in the best interest of the areas they are serving.

QUESTION: After close to six months of the implementation of the IMF programme and the floatation regime, do you still have faith in the IMF and its policies?

ANSWER: I have tremendous faith in the IMF and its policies.

I must admit here that the policies usually bite very, very hard.

I think in that regard, all of us as Sierra Leoneans are beginning to feel the pangs of the bite, having gone through the programme for almost a year now.

But the honest truth is that it is the only sure way out.

We haven't got much of an alternative.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Sir, what is going to

be the estimated total cost of the Green Revolution?

ANSWER: It is very difficult for me to be able to come out categorically with specific details here.

When I got copies of the questions, I sent to the Ministry of Agriculture to see if they could supply me with the details.

They themselves did say it was not very easy for them to be able to quantify the expenditure.

More so, at this point in time when prices are escalating day after day.

You can rest assured that we will try to ensure its implementation well within the most modest means.

And what we intend to do here is that in areas where we think we can seek assistance, we will gladly resort to that.

That in itself will help to minimise costs.

Of course, you will have to accept that to be able to implement a programme like that fully, will surely mean spending quite a lot of money.

QUESTION: What has been the result since you made a change of GGDO's management, and what is the nation's stand in foreign exchange since the change?

ANSWER: It will be very difficult to draw any line of comparison between now and what the GGDO management was before.

As far as the present management is concerned, I don't think they have operated long enough for us to be able to assess whether they have succeeded or not.

What is more, GGDO deals in mineral resources and those of us who know a little bit about mining activities in Sierra Leone will readily agree with me that it is seasonal.

In other words, you can only do effective mining

during the dry season when the river levels are low.

So, in actual fact it is only from now that we can begin to see the real effects of the present management.

Because of that, I don't think it would be fair to attempt to draw any line of comparison.

Government is actually going all out to ensure that the surrender obligation is adhered to strictly, without any exemption whatsoever.

I must admit that the xxx response is far below what we were expecting.

And it is quite understandable because, when somebody gets used to an idea—especially one which is beneficial to him—it is not easy to get him to give it up so easily.

I have some shrew suspicion that some of these agencies or individuals who should surrender their foreign exchange, have not come out openly to us as a government to say, no we are not going to do it.

But I think they are using all sorts of tricks, just to make sure that they don't surrender it.

But we too haven't given up.

Now that we are convinced that what is coming into the coffers of government by way of foreign exchange is far less than what we had anticipated, the appropriate authorities in government are going all out to study the situation closely, in the hope that once we know the reasons that are responsible for that, we know what alternation steps to take.

I think I can say categorically that some of them have come to realise that we are now aware of the tricks that they have been playing and it would seem to me that they have decided to make good.

So, I have a feeling that

perhaps in a few months time, we should be able to get more coming into the coffers of government by way of foreign exchange.

QUESTION: Is it true that the Sierra Leone Government cannot receive new printed Sierra Leone currency from their printers, Bradbury Wilkinson of London because of old debts by the government which have to be cleared?

ANSWER: I am not too sure about that.

I know for sure that the Bank of Sierra Leone (well, call it the Sierra Leone Government) owes Bradbury Wilkinson some amount of money.

In fact, just this morning the Acting Governor of the Bank was with me, only to come and assure me that the Bank has been able to garner a little bit of foreign exchange which they intend to use to offset part of the debt owed to the printers.

But I don't think that in itself is responsible for our inability to print notes.

I think the point is, we are not terribly keen now on printing new notes, because it's a very expensive exercise.

In fact, quite a lot of people have said to me, 'oh, it's about time your own effigy appeared on the coins and on the papers'.

But I thought it is vanity for us to decide to spend so much money, simply because I want my own face to appear on the papers. *(resounding cheers)*

SUPPLEMENTARY In view of the fact that the inquest report on the death of the late Governor is already out and international circles are now satisfied as to the circumstances leading to his death, has the government succeeded in its efforts to find an effective replacement for the late Governor Bruce.

ANSWER: No, we have not succeeded, but we are trying very hard.

In fact, every week I get a report on the latest position.

The latest is that five names have appeared.

The Commonwealth Secretariat has its own good name to preserve, so they will only send somebody for whom they can vouch.

I think they are looking up these five names and if they are satisfied with any of them, they will send him out.

Definitely, we are thinking about it and we are monitoring the situation, because we consider it most important.

SUPPLEMENTARY: By mentioning the Commonwealth, does that not give the impression that your government does not want to give any Sierra Leonean that coveted seat?

What then could be the reason for that?

ANSWER: I don't think it will be fair to say that we don't want to give any Sierra Leonean that seat.

By way of digression, I think that one thing which has gone radically wrong with most of us is that in the name of nationalism we have done a lot of things that perhaps we ought not to have done at that particular time (*cheers*) and we are paying dearly for that.

And we honestly feel that taking the Central Bank as it is, for now, it will be a serious disadvantage for any Sierra Leonean to be able to preside over the rest of them and for him to be able to get the maximum cooperation that is so necessary to keep an

an institution like that going. (*cheers*).

It is not a question of incompetence on somebody; it is not a question of somebody not being sufficiently knowledgeable to be able to hold the office.

Over and above being an ace-banker, you need to enjoy the cooperation and support of your workers to be able to manage an institution like that because the very best of Governors cannot on his his own, as an individual run the bank.

Just as how the very best of Presidents cannot on his own run his country.

You need the cooperation of other people.

We want to make sure that we put somebody there who will come and who will be able to perform his duties impartially.

It is not an easy office to run.

There are certain offices in the land that are very sensitive.

The office of Bank Governor is one of such offices.

If you remember, it took us a long, long time to be able to settle down to the question of the head of police force.

When I was Head of the Army I worked with nine Commissioners of Police.

Some of them did not even serve a year in office—they had to be changed.

Something was basically wrong and it would seem to us that the bank is going through that stage.

QUESTION: Does your government have any intention of renewing diplomatic relationship with Israel?

ANSWER: I think we all know the situation in so far as diplomatic relations between Sierra Leone and Israel is concerned.

We know very well that the Israelis operated here ... they ran a mission here here some years ago, with full ambassadorial status.

Then, in support of a general African idea at the time, we teamed up with other African countries to to break off diplomatic relations with them.

So, this was how they closed their mission here and went out of the country.

If at all we want to let them come back, I don't think it is the sort of matter that Cabinet alone can decide.

I promise you that if ever it gets to that point the matter will be thrown to the public.

A responsible government ought to be responsive to the wishes of the majority of its people.

If it comes to that, we give you an assurance that it is not only the government which will decide.

The people will be consulted.

But for now, at this point in time, I don't think we are thinking about that.

Nobody has ever brought it up to my notice.

Individual Sierra Leoneans perhaps, may be thinking but, as a Cabinet, it has never come up at all.

So, if it comes up and and we see that the vast majority of Sierra Leoneans want it we will decide on what step to take.

FOREIGN MINISTER KANU OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FOREIGN RESERVES

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 9 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

Finance Minister Dr. Shaka Kanu has disclosed at a press meeting in Freetown that the new financial year will definitely see this country boasting of foreign exchange reserves as the economy is now mending in spite of acts of sabotage by pseudo-businessmen.

The minister who said he was highly optimistic about the success of his economic recovery programme said: "I will cease to be a finance minister the moment I entertain doubts about the workability of my present policies."

He went on to

decry exporters now causing heavy losses in revenue through under-declaration of exports but warned that government has woken up from its slumber to take up gloves against the "Mafia".

On his record so far, the minister cited the heavy income yields from duties and our ability in recent times to settle a percentage of our foreign debts, increasing our credibility abroad.

He dismissed as irresponsible rumours that government was thinking of increasing the

price of fuel and rice.

On foreign exchange availability the minister said that diamonds for long the main source now face

problems with the exhaustion of alluvial deposits but expressed the hope that the kimberlite proposals may on implementation improve the scene.

Coming to what appeared the main purpose of the conference the minister said that he was postponing the reading of a mini budget this week to give him time to collect more data.

ACUTE BANKNOTE SHORTAGE SLOWS BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

An acute shortage of banknotes of the national currency, "the Leone," has severely affected a large number of businessmen especially diamond dealers and the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board.

Bank authorities interviewed by the 'New Citizen' reckon that although close to 430 million Leones is in circulation, not much of this money returns to the banking system.

Only recently, diamond dealers from Kono, in need of 2 million Leones in cash to purchase diamonds for export had to be pleaded with by their bankers to wait for a week to allow the bank to collect enough notes to meet their needs.

The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board ran into similar trouble when it discovered it could not withdraw enough Leones from the banking system for the purposes of buying produce.

The fear was that if SLPMB did not buy the produce in good time such produce may be smuggled to other countries.

It is no longer possible for a customer to simply walk into a bank and cash a cheque for Le500,000 without him encountering some difficulty. Either he would be asked to wait or if he is in a hurry he will be subjected to the unenviable task of having to carry half a million Leones in Le2

denominations. Larger denominations such as the twenties and the tens have virtually disappeared.

A senior Bank of Sierra Leone official in an exclusive with the 'New Citizen' conceded that the large denominations of our nation-

al currency are in short supply. He attributed this state of affairs to the fact that the Twenty and ten Leone notes are being used in neighbouring countries as reserve currency to enhance the purchase of goods from Sierra Leone as and when they are required in those countries. This has been made easier, because a foreigner with Leones can easily enter Sierra Leone and buy the goods of his choice and return to his country by road without much difficulty. He also explained that around this time of the year there is a lot of heavy financial transaction even within the country especially the cash crop producing areas and in the Kono district where a lot of diamond dealing takes place. And in both cases a larger quantity of cash is used.

He however stated that notwithstanding the heavy financial transaction at this time of the year there is no reason why the banking system should be dried up of Leones.

He said... ... "What we are going through at this point though can be seen as distrust with the banking system, a lot of our high denominations are outside our frontiers." A police officer claims that the major centre for illicit money dealing is Koindu in the Eastern province.

Another factor attributed to the scarcity of the Leone is the IMF conditionality which has put a severe ceiling on credit facilities that would be extended

by commercial banks. A bank official who is at a loss as to why such a ceiling should be maintained when the banks are crying of over-liquidity thinks that this aspect of the IMF conditionalities should be re-negotiated.

SALARY REVIEW REPORT PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT

Freetown WE YONE in English 23 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

THE REPORT of the constant Davies Commissions of the civil service, the armed forces and the teaching profession, has at last been presented.

Members of the commission led by their Chairman, Mr. Justice Constant Davies were at State House on Tuesday, to present the report to the President, Dr. I.S. Momoh.

Speaking at the ceremony Justice Constant Davies said that the seemingly long time which the commission took to prepare its report was due to a number of unavoidable circumstances including an extensive tour of the country.

Receiving the report President Momoh conceded that the task was an enormous one and commended the Chairman and members

for a job well done, noting that the time they had taken to do the job was understandable.

Dr. Momoh said that people had become impatient because a lot of things had been held up awaiting the commission's report.

He gave an assurance that government will start work on the report immediately and a document would soon be published, which will spell out government's stand.

The President said that government would do its utmost to ameliorate the present situation, considering however, the present prevailing economic circumstances.

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CSO: 3400/120

NEW INFLATION FIGHTING ASSOCIATION FORMED

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 20 Dec 86 p 5

[Text]

A new association known as "Sierra Leone Consumers and Dealers Association" to assist government to fight inflation and checkmate prices has been formed.

In an exclusive with the chairman of the association Mr. Bakarr B. Kabba, he said that his motivation in establishing an association of this nature is to respond to President Momoh's call for constructive nationalism.

He said their aims and objectives

are as follows:-

- To educate the general public and assist government in price control.

- To assist patriotic dealers who are willing to import and sell at government controlled prices, to acquire foreign exchange.

- To serve as an agent for government in the distribution of goods at national, re-

gional as well as sectorial level.

- To help government in statistical data collection against the

- importation of items to meet the market

- To help in the establishment of a local processing micro-industry in Sierra Leone in support of the Green Revolution drive for food sufficiency.

- To create a cooperative atmosphere among dealers to cut down prices of vital importance for the general consumers.

- To educate illiterate consumers/dealers to organise themselves in order to learn the pricing policies of the government.

The association which is based at 45 Fort Street in Freetown is expected to open branches in the provinces.

FRG ASSISTANCE, ON-GOING PROJECTS REVIEWED

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 7 Dec 86 p 8

[Text] **LAST** week, it was announced that the West Germany Government has pledged 37 million Deutsche Marks, equivalent to Le592 million, in development assistance to Sierra Leone.

The main thrust of this development assistance will continue to be in the fields of agriculture and rural development involving a number of on-going projects.

Among them is the Integrated rural development programme in the Southern Province which has an overall objective of improving conditions for the 350,000 people living in the area.

Its main component is agriculture.

But it also includes fisheries, health, community development, water supply and infrastructure.

During the negotiations between the Sierra Leone Government and a West German delegation led by Mr. Heinrich Neufeldt, Head of the West Africa Division of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, it was agreed that 21 million Deutsche Marks more will be earmarked for the project, on

top of the 50 million DM which had been committed previously.

Other projects involving German-Sierra Leonean cooperation are:

*The Bo-Bandajuma road (total length 46km) which is part of the Freetown-Monrovia and the Trans West African Highway.

The works include the construction of a double-lane bituminous surface road including four double-lane bridges.

The road will be completed in the first half of 1987.

Its total construction cost is estimated at 40 million DM.

*For one decade the seed Multiplication Project has now been Sierra Leone's most important supplier of certified seed with international quality standard.

The project operates with seed centres in Makeni, Kobia and Kenema.

In cooperation with 3,100 local contract farmers up to now 219,400 bushels of seed rice have been generated.

In addition, maize, cowpeas and cassava seeds are produced on a small scale.

The total German contribution to the Seed Multiplication Project has now been increased to 26 million DM.

*The Sierra Leone Road Transport Corporation has been supported by Germany since 1971 with equipment and expertise for an amount of 26 million DM.

Since 1977, a training centre for 20 car mechanics has been in operation.

*The Tombo Fisheries Pilot Project's objective is the development of a financially self-sustained fisheries community with strong participation and involvement of all target groups.

The project has an inte-

grated approach including the improvement of artisanal fish-catching techniques as well as social, economic and community development elements.

In these last negotiations more than 3 million DM have been earmarked for the project, raising the total German commitment to more than 15 million DM.

*The Solid Waste Disposal Project in Freetown was started in 1982.

Since then, it has contributed considerably to improve the sanitary conditions in the capital.

The German government

has so far made available equipment and expertise for 7 million DM.

* The National Power Authority Training Centre at Kingtom was opened in May 1985.

It is equipped for 12 mechanics and 12 electricians.

The Sierra Leonean management and teaching staff is assisted by two German experts.

More than 4 million DM have been made available for the training centre.

The Germans have also committed 3.3 million DM for the rehabilitation of two power generating units at Kingtom.

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CSO: 3400/122

JAPANESE PRESENT FREE RICE GRANT

Freetown WE YONE in English 9 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] **JAPAN is to make available to Sierra Leone Burmese rice to the value of approximately 940,000 dollars under an agreement signed in Freetown today.**

The agreement is part of two Exchanges of Notes signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abdul Karim Koroma and the Japanese Ambassador, Hideo Yoshikawa, involving a total of six hundred million Yen, or 3.75 million US dollars.

This is being offered as a free grant.

The first Exchange of Notes involves the rural water supply project for which the Government of Japan will extend to the Government of Sierra Leone a grant of up to 450

million Yen, approximately 2.8 million dollars.

This project involves the expansion of rural water supply facilities especially for villages in Bombali and Kambia Districts in the Northern Province, which require improvement.

A press release states that the Government of Japan sincerely hopes that this project will enable rural inhabitants to receive safe and clean supplies of water and also a strong base for the agricultural policy being promoted by the government.

JAMIL RULES OUT GOVERNMENT JOINT VENTURES

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 9 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] Freetown businessman, Mr. Jamil Sahid Mohamed has said that notwithstanding the castigation on his person, and the unfair criticisms levied against him, he is not bitter against the Government nor individual members of the public.

"I was brought up in a world of contradictions and since I was a boy I realised that my half African parentage and half Lebanese origin would always stand in my way. I reconciled with that a long time ago, the full realisation that I would never be totally accepted," Mr. Mohamed said, smiling.

"As a businessman, my personal ambition has always been to prove that a man with an African origin can equally

perform like any other sets of businessman.

"I did not beg to be manager of N.D.M.C., in fact when B.P. Minerals pulled out I ensured that this country did not go through the disaster that had earlier befallen DELCO at Lunsar. Whatever people say today, I am not ashamed that I intervened when my country needed my assistance most.

"Take another case of the G.G.D.O." said Mr. Mohamed, "during my managership

I was not just satisfied to run a company that would value diamonds and sit do-

wn and fold its hands in the usual bureaucratic manner. We bought gold and diamonds and in less than six months that company surrendered to government a total of 16 million dollars. This did not include N.D.M.C. diamonds sales, like it is done now. G.G.D.O. sales were always separated from N.D.M.C. sales.

"All that is over now, my attempt to participate with government in business has not turned out a happy experience." Mr. Mohamed lamented.

Mr. J.S. Mohamed said that Sierra Fishing Company, is a private company in which

Government has 25% shares. "Notwithstanding the criticisms. I am proud to state that Sierra Fishing company is one of the three most modern fishing complexes in West Africa. We owe money to international financing institutions, and we should pay back. But once all the money is paid back Sierra Leone will begin to get the full benefit of having a modern fishing complex. "I never will pretend that I am the only big businessman in this country, there are others who like me are in big business in Sierra Leone.

"I have not done business in Sierra Leone since the I.M.F. programme was implemented. The I.M.F. has its good points, but again I am staying out of business here for a while because I don't want to be misunderstood again.

"I love the people of this country, I respect the President," Mr. Mohamed said, "but I think I should stay out of partnership with government. The critics don't like it.

"Notwithstanding my new strategy, I will continue to award scholarships, help the needy and participate in selfhelp ventures. This is my country."

JAMIL ASSISTS PUJEHUN FOLLOWING DIAMOND DISCOVERY

Freetown WE YONE in English 23 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] WITH malice towards none, business tycoon, Jamil Sahid Mohamed, has set his sights on a new attraction—the fortunes of Pujehun District which has laterly been discovered to be diamond-rich.

Two Saturday, ago one of his agents, Lebanese-born Alhaji Alie Hamza, was in Zimmi where he assembled a large crowd of local people at the court barri, to tell them the good news from Jamil.

Alhaji Hamza said that Jamil has promised to construct a 14-mile road from Zimmi to Gboa, with a bridge over the Maho River

This road, according to our correspondent, will provide easy access to Gbeyakor River which is believed to be laden with diamonds.

The project, said Alhaji Hamza, is estimated to cost more than Le 700,000 and work is expected to start very soon.

Another Lebanese tycoon who has taken interest in Pujehun's fortunes is Ernest Kussa of Kono who also addressed

the meeting.

He promised to construct a feeder road to back up the development of the Zimmi area.

It will be remembered that on November 12. last year, this paper reported a big scramble in parts of Pujehun District, following the discovery of diamonds in five chiefdoms.

The largest deposits were reported to be in Makpele Chiefdom, of which Zimmi is the chiefdom headquarters.

Since then, more than 300 diamond licences have been issued by the Ministry of Mines and according to officials results from mining activities have been so encouraging, that non-citizens are also being attracted to the area.

Jamil's desire to help the people of Pujehun District comes after a news

paper interview last week in which he is reported to have said that he has no bitterness against the government or individual member of the public.

He is reported to have said.

"My attempt to participate with government in business has not turned out a happy experience"

And then he went on to say.

"I am staying out of business here for a while because I don't want to be misunderstood again."

"I love the people of this country."

"Notwithstanding my new strategy, I will continue to award scholarships, help the needy and participate in self-help ventures."

"This is my country".

Many people will be wondering how the latest interest in the development of Pujehun fits into Jamil's new strategy, considering that wherever there are diamonds, Jamil is sure to be interested.

NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD SCHEME INITIATED

Freetown WE YONE in English 12 Dec 86 p 1

[Text]

A NEW national registration drive began in Freetown yesterday, with the President, Dr. J. S. Momoh taking the first identity card.

He was closely followed by the First Vice-President, Mr. F. M. Minah; the Second Vice-President Mr. A. B. Kamara; the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. M. L. Sidique; and the Minister of State, Party Affairs, Mr. E. T. Kamara.

Earlier, on Wednesday, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. M. L. Sidique, had addressed the press on the formal reactivation of the national registration programme and the I. D. Card system.

From the point of view of the individual citizens, he said, an I. D. card will facilitate:

(a) admission to higher institutions of learning, employment, issuance of driving licence, processing of national passport, claim on insurance companies, retirement and other benefits, collection of parcels from the post office and withdrawal of money from the bank.

(b) Identification of accident victims.

(c) Easing immigration formalities when crossing national borders to neighbouring countries.

From the point of the nation, he went on, among other things it will greatly enhance the process of democratic elections and minimise electoral malpractices while at the same time providing for the security of the state.

The Minister explained that a revolving fund is being created, from which consumable materials can be bought when required, so that registration can be carried out on a continuous basis.

With this view, the registration fees have been raised from one leone to ten leones per citizens, and from five leones to two hundred leones for non-citizens, renewable annually.

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CSO: 3400/119

DARU TRAINING UNIT SLATED TO BE FULL BATTALION

Freetown WE YONE in English 23 Dec 86 p 8

[Text]

THE army training unit at M O A Barracks is to be developed into a full infantry battalion, marking an important milestone in the 85-year-old history of the Daru-based camp.

This was disclosed last Friday by the Force Commander, Major-General M.S.Tarawalli, laid the foundation stone of fourteen new flats, to launch the Moa Barracks Expansion Project.

The fourteen new blocks of flats will initially accommodate fifty-six soldiers and their families and this will mark the first phase of the project.

Addressing the officers and other ranks, Major-General Tarawalli spoke of the rich military history of Moa Barracks dating back to 1901 when the present First Battalion now based at Wilberforce, was stationed in Daru.

The records, he went on, show that the barracks was used for pre-battle training for both Sierra Leonean as well as Gambian troops which fought in Burma during

the Second World War.

After the war, the unit continued to remain the main training centre for the force, alongside its role of defence of the eastern flank of our Republic.

It is therefore manifestly clear, the Force Commander emphasised that this is a very important and strategic unit of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces.

Major-General Tarawalli lamented that over the years much attention had not been directed to tapping the great potential which the unit offers, with its strategic location and existing infrastructural facilities.

He noted however that the eventual completion of the Moa Barracks Expansion Project will not only enhance the defence capability of our motherland, but will also boost to a great measure, the social and economic life of the area.

He urged all concerned to make the project a matter of priority, so that the improvement of our defence capability will materialise within the projected target.

Responding to an appeal for electricity by the people of Daru Chiefdom, Major-General Tarawalli said that this is a matter which would be justified by the completion of the Moa Barracks Expansion Project.

Unit Engineer, Lieutenant C.D. Taylor who took the Force Commander on a conducted tour, demonstrated to him the process used in making bricks from local materials.

Earlier, Lieutenant-Colonel Marray Conteh Commanding Officer of Daru, read the welcome address, while chairman for the occasion was Member of Parliament, Mr. I.K.Foday.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

CSSR CONSTRUCTION AID--Dar es Salaam--The Tanzanian Government and Czechoslovakia have signed an agreement under which Czechoslovakia will assist Tanzania in brewery construction. The agreement also includes cooperation in the industrial, mineral exploration, and agricultural fields. Czechoslovakia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jan Stracer, and Tanzania's Deputy Minister of Industries and Trade Dr (Nikas) Mahinda signed the agreement at a brief ceremony that took place at the Kilimanjaro hotel. The amount of money involved in the agreement was not disclosed but it is understood that Czechoslovakia will assist Tanzania in repairing the Dar es Salaam breweries and build a new brewery in Mwanza. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 25 Feb 87 EA] /9599

CSO: 3400/102

RELIEF FUEL SUPPLIES ORDERED FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has been forced into another retreat over its plans to cut trade ties with SA, ordering another 8 000 tons of relief fuel supplies from Pretoria to help it overcome internal transport and distribution difficulties.

Business sources in Zimbabwe say the new order, worth R2m-R3m, is for 3 000 tons of petrol and 5 000 tons of diesel.

Embarrassment

The need to place an initial R11m order in December for 24 000 tons of fuel caused grave embarrassment for Robert Mugabe's government at a time it was leading the international campaign to institute comprehensive trade boycotts against SA.

News of the second fuel order has contributed to the growing feeling in business and diplomatic circles in Harare that effective Zimbabwean participation in the Commonwealth sanctions package is, for the time being at least, a dead issue.

The only practical measure left to Mugabe is an airline boycott. Originally scheduled for next November, the Zimbabwean ban on flights and overflights to and from SA has been repeatedly deferred, and South Afri-

can Airways has just reopened its doors to the public in Harare. Its offices were gutted by rioters in October after the death of President Samora Machel.

Observers in Zimbabwe point out that if Mugabe introduced the airline boycott now, he would jeopardise SA co-operation over the fuel deliveries.

Hints of a Zimbabwean about-turn on sanctions were made by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney during his current tour of the country. "We don't expect our friends to prove their bona fides by committing suicide," he said.

Blocked supplies

Zimbabwe's needs to import fuel stem from a slowdown in pumping through the Beira Seruka pipeline and the inability of the National Railways of Zimbabwe to move sufficient supplies to western areas of the country.

More than 30% of NRZ locomotives are unserviceable due to lack of foreign currency for spares. SA last year withdrew rolling stock on loan to the Zimbabweans fearing it would be trapped by a southern border closure.

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CSO: 3400/49

EEC FINANCED EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAM GETS UNDER WAY

Harare THE HERALD (Business) in English 12 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE's new EEC financed \$7.8 million export promotion programme started getting off the ground this week when the Government issued a prequalification notice for the provision of technical services for the programme.

Expected to cost in the region of \$3.9 million, the technical assistance package will involve selecting a core staff of three people from a consulting firm to help the Government's export promotion division in the Ministry of Trade and Commerce carry out the export promotion programme, officially designated ZEPP.

Apart from strengthening the division, the core staff will provide a wide range of services such as supply side studies, market studies, product/quality control, design/product development, institutional development and training.

The core staff will consist of an overall project manager, who will be appointed for three years, a sectoral development adviser (2 years) and a market development adviser (2 years). The sectoral development adviser will be responsible for export efforts in overseas markets while the market development adviser will concentrate on regional markets.

Sectoral development work will concentrate on six sectors — textiles, clothing, leather, furniture, processed food and horticulture.

Regional market development will look at four priority markets — Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Malawi.

Attention will also be paid to human resource development through the analysis of training needs and training programmes for both exporters and civil servants.

In the field of institutional development, the core staff will help the Ministry of Trade and Commerce establish an "export promotion authority".

The EEC approved funding for ZEPP in October last year and the main aim of the programme will be to strengthen the export promotion division "as well as to increase the awareness and capability of both private and public sector bodies involved in exporting through a judicious mix of training, advisory and information services."

The prequalification is open to all EEC or African - Caribbean - Pacific state nationals and the closing date for applications is March 20.

The relevant documents can be obtained from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce's export promotion department, attention Mr Chris Mazhandu, in Harare.

JAPAN TO FUND HARARE CROP FORECAST CENTER

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] THE Food and Agriculture Organisation and Japan have signed a \$2.7 million project to install early warning systems for crop forecasts in Nairobi for East African countries and in Harare for the SADC region.

A statement from the FAO headquarters in Rome made available to The Herald, said Japan would finance the project which will provide — for the first time — support to the remote sensing component in East and Southern Africa. This will make possible crops assessment and forecasts in sub-Saharan Africa using remote sensing from data provided by a satellite.

The agreement was signed by Japan's representative to FAO, Mr K. Shionawa, and the organisation's director-general, Mr. Edouard Saouma.

"The need for improved early warning systems was clearly demonstrated by the prolonged 1982-84

drought which seriously affected most East and Southern African countries and created severe food shortages," said an FAO spokesman.

In recent demonstrations it had been shown that remote sensing technology could generate reliable information that could alert national and regional authorities on pending emergencies.

The new project would provide the means to receive, process and interpret satellite data for measuring and forecasting precipitation amounts, soil moisture and plant biomass.

This latest agreement brings to 17 FAO trust fund projects that Japan has funded for a total \$12.5 million.

In East Africa, the project will be in Nairobi, and will serve Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda.

The early warning system in Harare will serve all the SADC countries.

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CSO: 3400/133

DEPUTY URGES PARASTATAL MANAGERS NOT TO BECOME BURDEN TO STATE

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

PARASTATAL managers must ensure that their organisations are run efficiently and parastatals must stop jiving off other productive enterprises and taxpayers, the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, said in Harare yesterday.

Opening a seminar for general managers of parastatals, Cde Muzenda, who is also chairman of the Cabinet committee on parastatals, said subjective factors such as poor management abetted by negligence, waste and general inefficiency, were a total anathema to the Government.

"Parastatals are State property and belong to all Zimbabweans as they are a form of socialist ownership. Sheer incompetence and poor work performance can grudgingly be excused on the part of the private sector.

"But for the State enterprises, it does not only increase our budget deficit but also is an ideological stranglehold on the Government in its chosen path of socialism."

In an effort to revamp the economic viability of parastatals, the Government established a committee under Mr Justice Smith to investigate the operations of public corporations and to recommend changes where necessary.

"This committee is not there to witch-hunt or character assassinate top management, but to recommend changes that will hopefully enable our parastatals to be more viable."

Cde Muzenda said the viability of parastatals would enable the Government to divert the current subsidy funds to more

productive investment. Continued Government subsidies meant that the enterprises run by parastatal general managers were jiving off the taxpayers.

The First Five-Year National Development Plan envisaged the mobilisation of financial resources from both domestic and foreign sources to the total of \$7120 million. The Government expected the parastatals to contribute \$1300 million from both local and external sources.

"I need to stress that this is no mean role for our parastatals. Whatever imponderables they might encounter, the Government expects them to fulfil their allocated quota of the plan's gross fixed capital formation," he said.

Turning to the Public

Sector Investment Programme, Cde Muzenda said the PSIP was the Government's principal instrument for shaping up the economy. About \$4513 million or 63 per cent of the total investment will be invested in the public sector in the five-year plan.

Out of the PSIP total, parastatals are expected to use \$2076 million, which is 46 per cent of the Public Sector Investment Programme.

Some of the parastatals such as the Grain Marketing Board, the Dairy Marketing Board and others were already existing before the present Government came to power. Others like the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe, the State Purchasing Authority and several others were the creations of the

present Government.

Cde Muzenda said there was vast difference between how the present Government viewed the role of parastatals and the purpose they were put to during the colonial days of Ian Smith.

State capitalism under the settler colonial rule was used in the interests of the propertied class and minority race. Activities of parastatals were also taboo in the communal areas.

"But under our people-oriented Government, parastatals are there now to further the interests of the majority of our people thus helping in the construction of a socialist society," said Cde Musenda.

● There is need for ministries effectively to supervise the operations of parastatals under

them, some of which have behaved as though they were in the private sector, the Secretary for Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Cde Justin Nyoka, said yesterday.

In a speech read on his behalf by the under-secretary in the ministry, Cde Green Matsika, at the seminar, Cde Nyoka said the methods being used by some parastatals were unfair, discriminatory and racialistic.

"The Government felt that public servants had to have confidence in their careers. Promotion systems had to rely on merit and not personal connections. Our public sector should offer careers with fair and objective criteria for recruitment, appointments, promotions and disciplinary action."

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CSO: 3400/133

BRIEFS

BARTER DEAL WITH HUNGARY FOR MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS--A \$5 million Hungarian and Zimbabwean barter deal has boosted the local supply of motor vehicle spare parts as well as raw materials for the pharmaceutical, textile and chemical industries. A function was held in Harare yesterday to celebrate the introduction of the range of Hungarian motor vehicle spares which followed the barter deal signed between the two countries last October. The spares had been tested and found suitable for the market. Mashonaland Parts Supplies would distribute the spares to dealers throughout the country, and the chairman, Mr Geoffrey Treger, said the goods would help restore stability to the industry which had been starved because of the shortage of foreign exchange. To assist in the rationalisation of the motor industry, the company and emergent businessmen, had formed the Tiritesa (Zimbabwe) Spares and Hardware Consortium. The consortium was intended to be a co-operative once it got off the ground. The commercial counsellor at the Hungarian Embassy, Cde Ferenc Lancos, said he was happy that a wide range of Hungarian goods had been introduced into Zimbabwe. He hoped arrangements would be made for another barter deal. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 87 p 1]/12828

CSO: 3400/133

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS COMMITTED TO NEGOTIATIONS, REFORM PROCESS

MB161745 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1600 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] House of Delegates Feb 16 SAPA--South Africans were living in a time of deceptions when leaders were only accepted if they were not prepared to negotiate, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Replying to the second reading debate on the constitution amendment bill, he said he was in continuing discussions with black leaders.

"But we live in a time of deceptions when you are only accepted as a legitimate leader if you are not prepared to negotiate."

He said it would take a particular type of courage to rule the country in future.

While he was not afraid of the Afrikaner losing power, he feared that in the constitutional process "we will fail to bring the Third World up and, instead, the Third World will pull the First World down. I am deeply concerned about standards," he said.

His life was committed to negotiation and his days filled with that process. "No man, barring the state president, spends more time on that process than I do," Mr Heunis said.

In a reference to the Kwanatal Indaba, he said he was prepared to laud "every attempt at negotiation" but criticized people "who pretend to speak on behalf of those who are not here and make election pacts for petty party political reasons."

Earlier in his reply, Mr Heunis said many people inside and outside South Africa were trying to stop the process of reform. Those who wanted to destroy the country had sought out people within the system to assist them in their goal. "They have chosen the battlefield, they have chosen the targets, and they have chosen their methods. The targets were black people who had served in institutions of power. Their methods are murder, arson, assault and violence," Mr Heunis said

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CSO: 3400/38

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESIDENT BOTHA ON WEST ENCOURAGING REVOLUTIONARIES

MB171057 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 17, SAPA--Violent revolutionaries were being given increasing direct and indirect encouragement by irresponsible forces operating from the West, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

He was speaking at Cape Town's Castle, congratulating recipients of the Order of the Star of South Africa.

He said it was a disturbing trend that the perpetrators of violent revolution and killing were no longer sponsored by the Soviet Union and its fellow travelers alone.

"This unsavoury development has many facets.

"They include escalating sanctions, boycotts, and destabilisation actions South Africa has had to contend with for some time; the unprecedented and improper attempts at interference in our domestic affairs—and a puzzling willingness to appease communist-controlled terrorist organisations."

This onslaught had to be warded off by social, economical, technological, and constitutional development and renewal.

Freedom, prosperity and renewal were only possible where there was stability and therefore it was also necessary to act determinedly against revolutionaries, men of violence and other adventurers.

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CSO: 3400/38

MINISTER REJECTS CONCEPT OF INTEGRATED STATE SCHOOLS

MB171526 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 17 SAPA—The opening of state schools was contrary to the principle of 'own affairs' and could not be considered even if they were funded by private concerns, the minister of education and culture in the House Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, said today.

Speaking in the own affairs part appropriation bill, he said the private funding of education with the aim of opening some schools to all races had been investigated by his department. All the implications had been carefully considered but the opening of state schools was contrary to the principles of own schools as defined in the constitution. The country was in a phase of change and reform and white education had always been a source of stability and security which should be maintained.

However it had been decided that private concerns or individuals who wished to donate funds for private schooling should do so for the establishment of new private schools or to ones which already were in existence. At present state schools would not be allowed to be taken over by private concerns by sale or by transfer.

Mr Clase said the matter would be considered again when policy aspects concerning the preservation of own community lives was discussed.

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CSO: 3400/64

GOVERNMENT OFFERS CASH AWARD TO TRACK SECURITY FORCE ATTACKERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] THE Pretoria regime, in an unusual move, has offered a cash reward in an attempt to track down suspected nationalist guerillas who are said to have been responsible for a spate of attacks on security forces.

An advertisement in a pro-apartheid newspaper, The Citizen, last week said police were offering R1 000 for information about a Soviet-made machine gun called "Scorpion" which had been used by guerillas in recent attacks on security forces in the townships.

The Citizen newspaper said shots were fired from the gun at a municipal policeman in the Alexandra township near Johannesburg on Sunday last week in what the paper said was the third such attack in the area in five weeks.

It listed several victims who had either been killed or wounded by bullets fired from the gun and these included two army men who were wounded in the recent attacks.

Army Lance-Corporal Gary Orwin had been critically wounded in Alexandra on December 15 while manning a road-block while another soldier, Corporal A. Pearce,

had been shot in the back on January 1.

Ballistic tests, said the paper, had shown that Scorpions had been used in all these attacks, but no arrests so far had been made. Police this week began distributing pamphlets illustrating the gun.

Meanwhile, the Pan Africanist Congress chairman, Ode Johnson Mlambo, says the organisation has made significant gains inside and outside South Africa and that the Pretoria regime has made attempts to sow confusion and destabilise the liberation movement.

"This emergence of the PAC has terrified the racist colonisers of South Africa," said Ode Mlambo in a statement issued in Dar es Salaam this week.

He referred to the recent letter-bomb assassination attempt on the PAC administrative secretary, Ode Joe Mkwana, and the surfacing of a subversive document purporting to come from the organisation's internal leadership.

"The internal leadership has no knowledge of the document and has rejected the paper and its contents with the contempt it deserves," said Ode Mlambo.

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CSO: 3400/131

SOUTH AFRICA

MALAN PROMISES CONTINUED SADF SECURITY COMMITMENT

MB140825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0802 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Embargoed until 1800 GMT on 14 February]

[Text] Kempton Park, February 14, SAPA--The Defence Force, which celebrated its 75th anniversary this year, was respected and admired, and even feared in many circles, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan said today. Speaking at a function held here after a parade by the Kempton Park Commando he said that fear was however unnecessary "because only those who go looking for it, or who challenge it, will clash with the Defence Force and get hurt."

In its almost 20 years of involvement in South-west Africa the SADF had never come off second best, and it was still chalking up successes against SWAPO and its cohorts. The SADF and other security forces would not shirk their duty to provide security and safety. It was an unfortunate thing that many of the expectations in South Africa were unrealistic. Many of them were linked to revolution and disruption which were artificially kept on the go.

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CSO: 3400/38

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT DROPS PROSECUTION OF 8 ECC DETAINEES

MB161104 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town Feb 16 SAPA—The attorney general has decided not to prosecute eight members of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) who were detained in December under the emergency regulations.

The eight appeared for the third time in the Cape Town magistrate's court today. They are Mr Matthew Blatchford, 25, of Tedding Court, Randebosch, Mr Michael Rautenbach, 28, of Belmont Rd, Nowbray, Mr Michael Evans, 28, and Miss Paula Hathorn, 24, of Gladiolus Road, Vredehoek, Miss Felicity Wood, 25, of The Lane, Rondebosch, Miss Josephine Grindrod, 23, of Bowden Rd, Observatory, Mr Chrispian Olver, 27, of Alred Street, Observatory, and Mr Alistair Teeling-Smith, 25, of Bowden Rd, Observatory. They had not been formally charged and were on bail of R150 each.

A ninth member who appeared with them, Mr Andrew Orpen, 26, died this month after being injured in a road accident.

The nine were detained on December 3 and were brought to court on December 17. They appeared again on January 14.

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CSO: 3400/38

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT SEEKS PURCHASE OF NON-WHITE-OWNED HOUSING

MB160708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0622 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 16, SAPA—The government has sent letters which "offer" to buy homes in Lansdowne belonging to people "not of the white population group" to some of the 52 families who faced the same threat in 1984. The letters, from the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works, state that as the area has been "declared an area for the use of the white population group," and "as you are not a member of the said population group," the government "is prepared to purchase your property in order to enable you to acquire a property in an area which has been proclaimed for use by your population group."

Government attempts to evict the same families from their homes early in 1984 were dropped after white Lansdowne residents signed a petition in support of those faced with eviction.

The letters were sent by a white department of housing. A coloured department of housing would be responsible for alternative accommodation and families rejecting the "offer" would have to approach a third government department--the provincial administration—for permits to remain in their own homes.

An urgent meeting of the 52 families is planned.

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CSO: 3400/38

'WELL-KNOWN NATIONALIST' RESIGNS FROM NP

MB181304 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 18, SAPA--Another well-known Nationalist has resigned from the NP.

He is Mr Jannie Momberg, the athletics administrator who was chairman of a National Party branch for more than 20 years.

He announced today he and his wife had resigned from the party.

Mr Momberg also had talks today with Dr Denis Worrall, former South African ambassador to Britain, who may stand as an independent in the Helderberg constituency against Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development.

Mr Momberg--regarded as a mentor of South African born British track star Zola Budd--has said he hopes Dr Worrall will initiate moves that could break the reform deadlock. He said he would work actively for him.

Mr Momberg said that as long as he was a member of the National Party, he could not have worked for Dr Worrall.

He did not want to be known as a "rebel" Nationalist. It suited him to be out of the party and it suited the party.

In the past he has pledged support for Dr Worrall if he stands, among other issues, on a ticket to scrap the Group Areas Act.

/8309

CSO: 3400/64

NAVY REPORTEDLY DISCRIMINATES AGAINST COLORED INSTRUCTORS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Feb 87 p 3

[Text]

IN THE second discriminatory move in recent weeks, the SA Navy has forbidden coloured instructors to train white recruits at the Saldanha Bay navy base.

Well-placed naval sources said yesterday that seven coloured instructors at the base had been transferred after being told by an SAS Saldanha officer that "black instructors could unfortunately not train white recruits".

They disclosed that five Asian instructors will also be withdrawn from white Citizen Force squads as soon as their basic training starts on February 16.

When asked to comment on the allegations, a spokesman for the

navy said: "It is not naval policy to comment on inter-unit transfers or personnel placements."

The latest controversial step drew angry reaction yesterday.

"If our soldiers and sailors are good enough to die together in the defence of the country, then certainly they are good enough to train together," said Labour Party defence spokesman Abe Williams.

Meanwhile, it is understood that merchant navy recruits, including

Asians, are being trained at Simonstown — the naval base from which 22 members of the newly created multi-racial Swans were returned to their home bases last month amid allegations that it was the result of government sensitivity over the coming general elections.

The move follows an "informal visit" by Chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Syndercombe, who then became "acutely aware of the youth and vulnerability of the group".

The multi-racial training of the merchant navy recruits is apparently going smoothly.

According to sources, the group of 13 "non-white" instructors — seven coloureds and six Asians — was brought to the Saldanha Bay training base to help train the February intake.

The instructors started there on January 9, preparing for the new intake. All 13 are qualified instructors — which means they did the same training as white instructors.

The six Asian instructors, most of them from SAS Jalsena in Durban — the base to which the five Asian Swans were returned — are still helping with the induction and orientation of recruits and have temporarily been assigned to white squads.

CABINET APPROVES MOSSEL BAY FUELS PROJECT

MB191233 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Embargoed until 1700 GMT 19 February]

[Text] Bellville Feb 19 SAPA—The cabinet has approved the implementation of the Mossel Bay project which could give a considerable daily fuel yield, the minister of economic affairs and technology, Mr Danie Steyn, said today.

In a speech at the opening of Soekor's [Southern Oil Exploration Company] new head office, he said the approval implied dramatic developments in Mossel Bay, but he warned that this would not mean that thousands jobs would suddenly become available.

Most of the initial developments would take place in other centres such as Port Elizabeth.

He said the detail engineering design of the offshore gas production facilities was due to commence in April this year and on-shore managing and engineering contractors would be appointed during 1987. It was expected that the first offshore production platform would be completed in 1990 with production commencing in 1991.

The initial capital outlay, calculated on 1986 values was estimated at R4,200 million. The Central Energy Fund would finance the project initially with a view to private sector participation at a later stage, and ultimately privatization. The project could yield a considerable supply of fuel per day and had an expected lifespan of at least 29 years.

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CSO: 3400/64

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SADF DISMISSES CLAIMS OF BORDER VIOLATIONS—South Africa has replied to allegations from Zimbabwe that its soldiers have been violating Zimbabwean territory. A Zimbabwean magazine reported that villagers living near the border with South Africa had complained that Pretoria's soldiers have been intimidating them and had also threatened to invade Zimbabwe to track down ANC guerrillas. The SADF says the report is characterized by a complete lack of specific details and contains only vague and unsubstantiated claims from unidentified people in unidentified villages. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 17 Feb 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/64

UDF PRESIDENT HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Archie Gumede Speaks

MB191452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] London, 19 February, SAPA--Mr Archie Gumede, a president of the United Democratic Front, said here today whites would have an opportunity in the election to decide whether or not they wanted apartheid to continue.

"They've got the opportunity to make up their minds whether they want peace or war," he told a news conference, adding: "I'm not saying the ANC could wage war--they haven't got the muscle."

Mr Gumede delivered a familiar UDF line at the conference in the House of Commons, which was organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement [AAMM].

South Africa was in a state of trauma, he said, because state power was not being used to bring about peace, but to suppress the majority of the population.

Mr Gumede, on his first trip outside southern Africa, is due to meet British Foreign Office representatives on Monday.

Criticising restrictions on press reporting in South Africa, he said people inside and outside the country were not being told the whole truth.

"To rely on the media for a true picture is most dangerous," he said.

Asked how many trades union leaders were in detention in South Africa, he said he thought the figure was about 100. But he was not specific about the level of violence in the townships.

"You can read between the lines--would the state of emergency continue if resistance to apartheid had been broken completely," he said.

He described the UDF's relationship with the ANC as that of organisations which have "more or less the same aims," but they were "independent of each other."

Mr Gumede released a lengthy memorandum detailing "repressive" measures adopted by the government and the activities of "vigilantes" in the townships.

Mr Gumede would not respond to questions about how he had left South Africa or whether he was travelling on a passport.

Conference Chairman Mr Bob Hughes, a Labour MP, told reporters: "Those questions cannot be answered."

Archibishop Trevor Huddleston, the president of the AAMM, released the text of a letter he sent today to Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher urging her not to use the British veto to block at the UN Security Council resolution due to be debated within the next 24 hours demanding mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Discusses Violence Provoked in Townships

MB200841 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 20 Feb 87

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The UN Security Council is today preparing to vote on a resolution to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. While America has for the first time in the United Nations condemned the government in Pretoria for human rights violations, it has already indicated that it plans to veto the motion and Britain is expected to follow suit.

This week, one of the leaders of South Africa's biggest antiapartheid organizations is in London. Archie Gumede is one of the copresidents of the United Democratic Front, the UDF, many of whose members have been detained under the state of emergency. Mr Gumede told Wendy Jones about the unrest in the black townships which, he says, he can prove has been provoked by the security forces.

[Begin recording] [Gumede] Pictures have been published of military vehicles used by the security forces accompanying groups of armed men and when those men meet resistance, the security vehicles then fire tear gas, fire buckshot into the (?buildings). In one instance, there was a memorial meeting in a cinema when a group of men appeared and attacked people within that hall. The security police, to drive the people [out] of the hall, fired tear gas into the hall, which choked a lot of people [that] had to go out coughing. When they were outside many of them were killed.

[Jones] But at the same time there has been violence directed in the other direction, hasn't there, against families of councillors in the townships and people who are generally seen as being part of the administration?

[Gumede] It is not just on account of their being part of the administration, but on account of things that they have done in the community to people in that community and people in that community [words indistinct] those people to defend themselves, to protect themselves.

[Jones] There has been some speculation in recent months that your organization, the UDF, has been thinking of renouncing its position in the past of non-violence. Is that what is going to happen? Are you going to take up violent means of opposition?

[Gumede] That is not a question that I can answer for the organization, but I can say that if the organization ceases to function as an organization, then the [words indistinct] what they will do, I cannot say.

[Jones] There are obviously many people within the UDF who would support violent opposition, aren't there? And you have close links with the ANC, obviously,

[Gumede] (?Oh no) as far as the close links with the ANC are concerned, there will be close links (?in the fact that)... [changes thought] the result of thinking alike...

[Jones, interrupting] But thinking in terms of violence?

[Gumede] No, thinking in terms of violence is not anything that is discussed and agreed upon as policy or action. But what I am saying is that in the country there are many people who do not think that it is possible to bring about change except with violence, and what people are going to do I do not know. But what I do know is that the people are not going to accept the rule of apartheid as long as Botha thinks they must accept it.

[Jones] What do you personally think? Do you think it is possible to bring about the sort of changes you want to see without violence?

[Gumede] Well, personally, I think that the possibility for that is there, in the sense that the violence of the state is based on its economy, on its wealth. If that wealth is affected, for instance through sanctions and other means, then it is not going to have the means to use violence for its ends. [end recording2]

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CSO: 3400/109

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF LEADER 'DISAPPOINTED' BY TALKS WITH UK'S CHALKER

MB241522 Dakar PANA in English 1510 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 24 February (ANO/PANA)--The United Democratic Front (UDF) in South Africa, is disappointed that once again the British Government has displayed an equivocal response on the question on how to bring an end to apartheid.

This is the view expressed by the national treasurer of the UDF, Azhar Cachalia, in an interview with the African News Organization today following talks yesterday between the British Government and two officials of the UDF.

In what is regarded by the British Foreign Office as an important meeting, UDF Natal President Archie Gumede and former Transvaal Province Regional Chairman Rev Frank Chikane met for the first time with Lynda Chalker, junior minister of state of the Foreign Office.

The UDF reiterated its view that the South African Government is not interested in any dialogue which will lead to the creation of a united non-racial democratic South Africa. It is clear that the South African Government will only respond to increased pressure, said Cachalia. Cachalia further said that this view was shared by almost the entire international community, with the notable exception of countries like West Germany, the United States and Great Britain.

According to reports, the two UDF officials told Chalker about the seriousness of the crisis in South Africa and how the state of emergency, media bans and related regulations have effectively closed almost all non-violent, peaceful means of change in South Africa.

Chalker is understood to have restated Britain's opposition to more sanction measures against South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/109

UDF PUBLISHES MEMORANDUM ON VIGILANTES

MB210545 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Feb 87 p 6

["Focus" column]

[Text] The United Democratic Front has sent a memorandum on vigilantes to the UN Commission on Human Rights in the wake of the re-emergence of vigilante activity.

Details of vigilante attacks, which the UDF says have intensified since January this year, are contained in the document entitled United Democratic Front Memorandum on Apartheid Vigilantes. [Document name published in italics]

The UDF says attacks by vigilantes seem to indicate a high degree of coordination and planning.

"Little significant vigilante activity had taken place for 6 months, yet numerous attacks are now being launched in scattered parts of the country," says the UDF.

It says large gangs of well-armed vigilantes--numbering up to 1,500 in one instance launched attacks, "often with the blatant non-interference of members of the security forces."

The organisation also says that in many cases township residents captured by vigilantes "found themselves arrested en masse [preceding two words in italics] by the police."

The UDF makes this remark: "The resurgence of vigilante attacks comes in the wake of a major onslaught against the organs of popular democracy in the townships, particularly the street committees.

"The announcement in September 1986 that thousands of kits konstabels (preceding two words in italics) (instant cops) would be trained in 3 weeks gave rise to speculation that they would simply be vigilantes in uniform."

The UDF says that there were also fears that the kits konstabels [preceding two words in italics] would work in vigilante style.

"There is also widespread speculation that vigilantes may attend training courses held in the Transvaal and are known as Askari" [preceding word in italics].

The UDF says the aim of vigilantes is to root out the "comrades."

The memorandum also contains "A Chronicle of Vigilante Violence--December 1986 to January 1987."

The UDF says the state of emergency conditions make it extremely difficult to get full and accurate information.

But it has catalogued incidents on a regional basis.

--Eastern Cape: "At the beginning of January this year 1,000 to 1,500 vigilantes wearing white bands went on the rampage in Uitenhage townships. Two people were killed and many injured.

"Hundreds of residents fleeing the vigilantes were arrested by municipal police waiting nearby."

The attack on Uitenhage residents was in the same fashion as the Cape Town "Witdoeke" [white scarves; work published in italics] vigilante attack on Cross-roads the previous year. The "Witdoek" [word italicized] also called themselves Ama Africa Poqo [the true Africans; phrase italicized].

The UDF says that even Eastern Cape newspapers saw the Uitenhage attack as a blatant attack by apartheid forces on the people and their organisations in the area, and dismissed suggestions that it was a spontaneous clash between different sections of the community.

In Queenstown vigilantes who were also dressed as "Witdoek" [preceding word italicized] attacked youths in Tarkastad Township.

"Residents fear that there will be no schooling in the area this year because vigilantes have ordered that schools be closed to prevent youths from organising."

In Port Elizabeth, during the 3rd week of January, the Ama Africa Poqo [preceding three words in italics] vigilantes from Uitenhage attacked the Port Elizabeth townships of New Brighton, Kwazakhele and Zwide.

The UDF remarks that what emerged from the reports on Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage was that the vigilantes were an invading force with no support from the people.

"They forced residents to swell their numbers but were in fact ultimately driven off by men, women and children armed only with stones."

--Transvaal: Three people were killed in Tembisa on the East Rand and in Leandra in the Eastern Transvaal.

The UDF says that shortly before the Tembisa attacks homes of youths were destroyed "during an onslaught on the youth movement in that area."

"One of the activists who died belonged to the Tembisa Youth Congress and had been detained in both the 1985 and 1986 state of emergencies.

"It was subsequently exposed that the vigilantes who killed the Leanora man must have been 'greenbeans' or municipal police."

There is also a report of sjambokking [whipping] in Lebowa during January.

Natal and the Western Cape are also featured in the memorandum.

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CSO: 3400/109

PFP MONITORING GROUP INVESTIGATES UITENHAGE VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 13-19 Feb 87 p 7

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

It was 5.15am when Ntosokolo Moss was woken by a knock at his door. A large crowd had surrounded his house. "Come," they said, "bring a stick, we have a meeting on at Kelman's place."

That was how Uitenhage's bloody Sunday, January 4, began for Moss. Reluctantly, he said, he followed the marchers and was handed a fencing pole as they moved through the streets of Kwanobuhle, stopping to summon others to swell the ranks.

Three private vehicles led the way, Moss said, and a Hippo — a police armoured vehicle — and two police "mellow yellow" personnel carriers brought up the rear. Unhindered, the crowd passed uniformed policemen at the KwaNobuhle Town Council building.

The marchers wound their way north, through a section of the township dubbed "Kyalitsha", only splitting up when they entered "Angola", an area renowned for its political organisation.

"We moved past a Hippo in the open veld, where a white policeman on top directed us down a street with hand gestures," Moss said.

Then followed what Progressive Federal Party researcher Rory Riordan called an "orgy of violence". In operations that morning and evening two youths were hacked to death and at least 10 homes were attacked — windows were smashed, and furniture and possessions burnt.

Riordan, head of the PFP's Port Elizabeth monitoring group Operation Real South Africa, this week gave the *Weekly Mail* 24 statements he had taken from witnesses, victims and others with information relating to the raid. He said the victims were considering legal action.

The crux of the evidence, said Riordan, was that from the initial meeting of the vigilante group to its final dispersion, the armed crowd's activities had been monitored and sponsored by the police.

Responding to these allegations, the SA Police public relations directorate yesterday said it "vehemently refutes the allegations of police complicity in orchestrating or in any way aiding and abetting the crowds who allegedly damaged property. If, however, anybody has any information to the contrary, such information can be made available in the form of an affidavit and the matter will be investigated by the SA Police."

The police have repeatedly denied that the incidents were unrest related. The directorate confirmed that a police contingent "under the personal command of the officer commanding the local divisional anti-riot unit, was present in the Kwanobuhle township".

"A group of about 3 000 to 4 000 people had split into smaller groups of 300-400 people and they moved through the township. The SA Police endeavoured to round up the groups so they could be addressed by the

commanding officer and warned to disperse without any violence or force having to be used. This, in fact, is what eventually transpired and no further incidents took place.

"Prior to this, damage to property did, however, take place and the police are investigating a number of cases, including arson. A number of arrests were also made that same day in connection with the arson cases."

A strikingly different picture emerged in the statements and information Riordan gathered.

One of the most detailed accounts was given by Peggy Stotyelelwa, wife of UDF Area Committee member Siphso Stotyelelwa, who has been in hiding for several months. She said a van had pulled up outside her house at 9am that Sunday, and about eight people had disembarked and walked up to her house.

"They broke every pane of glass in the house ... they took out my six piece lounge suite, the room divider, TV, generator, hi-fi, double bed, children's beds, all my linen, curtains, blankets, sheets, lamps and ornaments.

"They chopped these up with axes, and the furniture they could not remove — such as the wardrobes and the fridge — they smashed up inside with axes. They drank coldrink from my fridge. They removed all of my husband's clothing, but not mine, and made a pile of all our smashed belongings on the pavement outside."

Then two more vehicles pulled up, men alighted and "took the paraffin from my primus stove, poured it over my smashed belongings and lit them." As the belongings started burning, they left.

Shortly afterwards, she said, two Hippos had drawn up outside the house. She had heard a policeman in the second vehicle radio headquarters saying: "This is Comrade Sotyelelwa's house," after checking this information with a municipal policeman.

"That afternoon," Sotyelelwa continued, "a beige Sierra containing three black policemen arrived. One of the policemen I know as Henry Nopesi shouted out: 'Oh ha ha, we've got this rubbish. Look how beautiful is his house. It looks beautiful like our houses.'" Riordan said this apparently referred to the burning of the homes of all KwaNobuhle's black policemen.

Other witnesses also spoke of police approval and participation in the attacks by the vigilante group called "Ama-Africa", loosely translated as Our Africa.

Julia Mooi said a police Hippo and "mellow yellows" had pulled up outside her house, after a group of vigilantes came looking for her brother. "The Ama-Africa said: 'Sikhweleleni — move aside' and the police obeyed," Mooi said.

Piecing together the background to the march, Riordan said the key figure appeared to be Kelman Befile. According to hearsay reports, Befile

allegedly shot a youth he caught poaching on his land in Langa township, Uitenhage, two years ago.

"Comrades" in the area retaliated by burning down his three shops and his father's house. Befile moved to the "Kyalitsha" section and set up a new shop.

But the recent forced removal of Langa residents to Kwanobuhle brought his old enemies to his doorstep once again. His new shop was destroyed in an arson attack.

Befile and his friends then formed the core of the Ama-Africa vigilante group, which clashed repeatedly with the militant "comrades".

The "comrades" accused Ama-Africa of staging the murder of 26-year-old UDF activist Lindiwe Mente. Befile accused the "comrades" of destroying his car. But, Riordan believes, the incident which probably precipitated the January 4 march was

the temporary abduction of Befile's brother, Mnikelo, by "comrades".

A statement by July Mboya, who is facing a charge of abducting Befile's brother, bears this out.

He said a group of 8-10 armed men had arrived at his house accusing him of abducting Mnikelo. They smashed his window panes, assaulted him and threw him into a taxi.

"I was bleeding as they drove all over KwaNobuhle," Mboya said. "They hit a small boy in Mabandla Street, he fell and they left him."

He said he was handed over to the police and taken by ambulance to the provincial hospital, where wounds in his head and finger were stitched.

On his way home he was stopped at a roadblock manned by Ama-Africa, the police and municipal police. He left the car he was travelling in and began walking home but he was chased by an Ama-Africa member who was at the roadblock.

Mboya was then taken to the notorious Ama-Africa headquarters. He was again interrogated as to why he had abducted Mnikelo, and hit with a *knopkierie* above the elbow and in the mouth.

"They appeared set to kill me when their leader said: 'No, he's on bail, we can't do this to him.'"

"They then brought in Mnikelo who also accused me of abducting him. He took a large pole in both hands, and beat me in the kidneys and stomach. I collapsed then."

Baden Powell Ngesi, an attorney's clerk whom the Ama-Africa accused of presiding over "people's courts" in the township, gave a vivid description of the inside of the Sogcwayi Street headquarters, after a mob of 500 forcibly took him there on the evening of January 4.

It was, he said, "a house with no chairs, no cupboards, no furniture, no inside doors. Only a candle lit the main room, and I could see blood on the walls. This was about 9pm."

"I was questioned repeatedly about alleged participation in people's courts, boycotts, and other allegations about 'comrades' keeping belongings of burnt people in my house. All these allegations are false, and I denied them strenuously." He said a man brought a pick handle down on his arm, breaking the bone.

"They had beaten me so much that I was lying on the floor, bleeding. Youngsters came and removed my shoes and belt, and tried to get my ring off. I presume this was preliminary to burning me. They left my socks and trousers on."

"Then a man entered and instructed them to leave me. He told me to leave and as I pulled myself up, and left the door, he stabbed me in the back."

He said he had collapsed outside the door of a nearby house.

Riordan said he had interviewed the distraught relatives of two of the people killed that bloody Sunday.

Nan Maya, mother of 14-year-old John Mayal, said when she arrived on the scene she found her son "had been hacked about the head, on the left hand side, and his head was smashed open. The people who performed this deed had left."

Lena Loom, the grandmother of Siphiso Loom, 20, said that at noon "we went to 42 Mtingant Street, where Siphiso was killed, to find his body there. The police, ambulance, everybody, had just left him there since he had been killed, at about 9am."

PAC SECRETARY DISCUSSES NATURE OF STRUGGLE IN TOWNSHIPS

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Feb 87 p 9

[Report on interview with PAC Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ahmed Gora Ebrahim on 16 Feb 87 in Harare]

[Text]

THE South African black townships have become operational zones since the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress stepped up its activities inside South Africa, the PAC secretary for foreign affairs, Cde Ahmed Gora Ebrahim, said yesterday.

He told The Herald in a wide-ranging interview that the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the PAC military wing, was arming and training the African masses internally in line with the PAC position that the struggle could only be fought effectively from within South Africa.

"To date, our people, especially those in the townships, have responded militantly to the call that the struggle must continue to be an internally based one, and we see now that in just two-and-a-half years the African townships have become operational zones.

"The oppressed and dispossessed masses are now directly confronting the regime's military machinery on almost a daily basis," said Cde Ebrahim.

"We can see that in the last two-and-a-half years the African masses have developed the struggle from one in which stones were used to using Molotov cocktails and small arms and ammunition."

Recently the Pretoria regime had been compelled to put in newspaper and television advertisements offering a cash reward to anyone with information which could lead to the "Scorpion" machinegun which had been used by Apla guerillas in recent attacks on security forces, he said.

"The significance of this is that the Azanian liberation fighters have successfully deployed this weapon in many parts of the country and have successfully used it without letting a single of the Scorpions fall into the hands of the enemy."

The PAC chairman and Apla commander-in-chief, Cde Johnnet Mlambo, had on behalf of the leadership of the organisation declared 1987 a year of arming the people.

This had been in keeping with the teaching by the imprisoned PAC president, Cde Zeph Mothopeng, that "a nation without arms is no nation". It was also in response to the present situation in South Africa where the regime had become increasingly brutal against peaceful protests.

The PAC, said Cde Ebrahim, remained firm in its commitment to the principle that armed struggle was the main form of the struggle in

South Africa, and the "arm the people" call by Cde Mlambo was aimed at developing that principle in concrete terms.

Asked why the PAC had criticised the use of the "necklace" as a method of struggle, he said it was necessary for the masses to punish the regime's agents and collaborators and methods used against "these running dogs of the enemy" had been many, including "necklacing".

"The PAC, in conjunction with mass organisations internally, has now condemned the continued use of the "necklace" because it was now being used by the enemy and opponents of the Azanian trend to sidetrack us from focusing the legitimate wrath of

the people against Pretoria."

Cde Ebrahim said it was necessary for the struggling masses to clearly know the enemy and unite with all the anti-apartheid forces that could be united to form the broadest possible front against the regime.

Such a front had to be based on the basic position that:

- Apartheid cannot be reformed but destroyed.
- The vehicle for change in South Africa is not the regime but the oppressed and dispossessed African majority.
- The principal form of the struggle is the armed

struggle waged from within South Africa by the African masses.

● The East-West conflict should not be introduced to the liberation struggle in South Africa.

On the coming all-white elections in South Africa, the PAC foreign affairs secretary said President P. W. Botha was trying to buy time by giving an impression that he was seeking a "new mandate" from the white electorate.

On the diplomatic front, Cde Ebrahim said the PAC had been contacted by officials from the US State Department in Washington and the Foreign Office in London and had told them that the internal struggle in South Africa was "the decisive factor".

"If today there is worldwide revulsion against apartheid it is not because of the sudden international realisation that apartheid is evil, but because of the struggle being waged by the African people internally."

DRIVE LAUNCHED TO COLLECT RENT ARREARS IN PE TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 8 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] DETAILS of rent defaulting on a wide scale in Port Elizabeth's townships emerged this week as the Ibhayi Town Council launched a massive drive to get residents to pay what they owe.

Residents from KwaZakhele township were angered by rent notices issued by Ibhayi council police asking them to pay their rent.

On Monday, groups of up to five council police - some in plainclothes - visited each home in KwaZakhele delivering letters with the heading: "Arrear rentals, service charges and electricity."

It is well known that many KwaZakhele residents have defaulted on rent payments for over seven months.

The council requested residents to "give the necessary attention to any outstanding amounts owed to the council as electricity and water had to be purchased from 'other bodies'".

The letter also advised residents to discuss payments with "your employer". They, along with unemployed residents, could also approach the area superintendent.

When a City Press cor-

respondent phoned the council for comment he was put through to three different white officials who referred the matter to each other. When City Press phoned again, all three officials were "in a meeting".

Only in one area - Emagaleni, KwaZakhele - do the notices specify the amount owed.

Some Emagaleni residents who have not paid rent since June last year, face bills of over R200.

The amount has to be paid before February 7, according to the notices.

Meanwhile, Motherwell shackdwellers are also angry about threats made in the streets this week by municipal police using loudhailers.

Residents alleged shackdwellers were told that proper housing would not be provided if rent was not paid.

Rent defaulters would also be removed from the area and houses would only be provided for those who paid rent. - East Cape News Agency.

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CSO: 3400/128

ONVERWACHT REFUGEES FEAR INCORPORATION INTO QWAQWA

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 13-19 Feb 87 p 11

[Article by Laureen Platsky]

[Text]

"ALL we want is a piece of land," says David Tseki, leader of 500 Sotho-speaking refugees living in destitute conditions in Botshabelo/ Onverwacht 50km east of Bloemfontein.

He is among 179 families dumped in South Africa's fastest-growing squatter settlement in July last year. They have lived in tents ever since.

"We refuse to build houses here on these small plots," Tseki says. "They promised us land — land for ploughing and grazing. They even showed us land near Harrismith — good land with water for our animals — and we agreed to go there. We are farmers and we will struggle until we get land."

But an extra barrier has arisen between Tseki's community and their dream: fears that Onverwacht will be incorporated into QwaQwa.

Although the South African and QwaQwa governments have formally quashed the rumours, Tseki and his people remain unconvinced. Their mistrust has been nurtured over time.

Twenty years ago the 179 Onverwacht tent families were part of a community living in the Herschel district near the Lesotho border. Then in 1966 Herschel was incorporated into the Ciskei. Ten years later it was given to the Transkei — one of the presents to encourage Kaiser Matanzima to accept "independence".

Herschel's Sotho and Xhosa-speaking people rejected "independence". In 1976 about 20 000 Xhosas fled to Thornhill — which was

later incorporated into the Ciskei. The Sothos who remained in Herschel were harassed and detained by Transkeian officials. Many fled in 1981.

The feeling of the community is summed up in a letter written by Tseki to Chief Minister TK Mopeli of QwaQwa in 1982. Under the heading "This obnoxious Herschel issue", Tseki implored Mopeli to listen to his people's "lamentations" to "refer our desires to the central government".

"We are forced to say there is no sincerity in the policy of the central government," Tseki wrote. "Shall we take up arms and defend ourselves against the brutality of the Transkeian soldiers and police?"

Mopeli responded by giving 179 of the 28 000 Sotho-speaking families from Herschel refuge in QwaQwa. For the next five years some lived in tents and others in rent-free houses in the "homeland's" capital and only town, Phuthaditjhaba.

South Africa's Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, promised them a farm in the Harrismith district and they were due to move there at the end of 1982.

But when the farm was incorporated into QwaQwa, it became part of a government agricultural scheme. No land was allocated to the people of Herschel.

Tseki and his committee protested. QwaQwa responded by insisting they pay rent for the township houses they were occupying. They refused.

So in July last year the families and their possessions were loaded on to trucks, driven 300km to Onverwacht and dumped beside rows of tents and tin toilets.

Five hundred people — including old women born in the last century and young children — have survived the bitter Free State winter and the stifling summer.

The elderly forfeited their pensions, as no-one informed them they would have to re-apply since they now lived outside the "self-governing state" of QwaQwa.

"First we were under South Africa, then Ciskei, then Transkei, then QwaQwa," Tseki said. "This is it. We want the South African government to help us. We are refugees and can only cry to them. It is their separate development policy which causes our suffering."

"We were happy in Herschel. We had land and cattle — now Operation Hunger is feeding us. We don't want to live as beggars, we want to farm, to feed our children. We want to live in peace under our own leaders, not under chiefs imposed on us."

"If Onverwacht becomes part of QwaQwa we will trek, I don't know where but we will not lose hope. We will struggle on."

OUKASIE RESIDENTS LIVE IN HARDSHIP WAITING FOR FORCED REMOVAL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 8 Feb 87 p 11

[Article by Sol Morathi]

[Text]

RESIDENTS of Brits' Old Location – which officially doesn't exist anymore – are living with the pressure of verbal threats and erratic essential services while waiting for their inevitable forced removal.

Litter, rubble, dirt roads devoid of electricity or water-borne sewerage, night-soil buckets lining the streets waiting to be collected and burst communal taps is the sight that greets visitors to Oukasia.

The authorities "want to get people disillusioned and discouraged", said Brits Action Committee chairman Marshall Molfe Buys.

Buys said every week water was cut off in some sections, night soil was not collected and garbage was not removed.

"The state of our township is deteriorating daily," he said. "Since the last heavy rainfalls, our roads are unusable. You can hardly differentiate between the main roads and minor streets.

"Everything is in a shambles. The authorities are well aware of the conditions, but are ignoring them. That is one way of getting people discouraged," said Buys.

Central Transvaal Administration Board superintendent Don de Boer denied that they were not providing Oukasia people with essential services.

"Those people are talking nonsense," he said. "At the moment we have sent labourers into the location to pick up the night soil buckets and for some other things."

De Boer said they were unable to repair roads at the moment as it cost them over R20 000 during the rainy season.

"We normally repair the roads during winter. At this stage it will be a futile exercise if we try to do that."

But Buys was adamant that the government was neglecting the Oukasia community.

Just recently, as Buys put it, the government once again applied one of "its dirtiest tricks" by closing Itumeleng Primary School without consulting the remaining Oukasia people.

Teachers, school equipment and some pupils have already gone to Letlhabile. Most pupils who were previously at Itumeleng are now at Odi Primary School.

Because of the influx at Odi, some classes have as many as 80 pupils and the 15 teachers provided by the DET cannot cope, according to school principal M Pitso.

The school, DET spokesman Peter Muddell argues, has not been closed but transferred to Letlhabile.

There are also fears that the remaining schools – Odi and Botlhabela Secondary – may also be transferred to Letlhabile despite the DET's assurance that the schools would not be closed.

A local community creche was also closed by the Central Transvaal Administration Board, but was reopened after consultations.

Nonetheless, the board has indicated that while it would provide the facilities for the Oukasia community, it would stop providing any finance.

At a meeting held recently, the community resolved to seek sponsorship to run the clinic.

Buys said the clinic was presently surviving on the R12 paid every month by parents whose children were in the care of the creche.

Oukasia no longer ex-

isted, despite the presence of about 1 400 families in the area, according to an order gazetted by the Constitutional, Development and Planning Department last year.

It was deproclaimed in October last year, making the remaining families illegal squatters in the place they have occupied for more than 55 years.

Almost 7 000 people have been moved to Letlhabile – a resettlement area on the edge of Botlhabatswana, after buckling under government pressure.

Since the deproclamation, Buys pointed out, Oukasia people have been exposed to trying, unhygienic conditions despite the R24,50 service charges they have to pay every month.

"We have tried to raise this with the authorities on many occasions, but nobody seems to care," said Buys.

"This is a futile exercise on the part of the government. If they think this is how they will finally get us out of Oukasia, they are very wrong.

"They will never succeed. They better try a new strategy as Oukasia

people have shown that they will not move.

"Most of the people who have agreed to go to Letlhabile did so under pressure from the authorities. They did not do it voluntarily."

Buys added they would continue their fight against the impending forced removal.

Throughout the township vacant spaces have been turned into "people's parks" with names like "Viva Senzeni Park" and "Survival Park". T-shirts bearing slogans such as "We are here to stay" and "We Love Oukasi" are an increasingly common sight.

Tonight at 6pm representatives from various community organisations will meet at the Roman Catholic Church in Oukasi to discuss the removals. There will be delegations from Driefontein, Crossroads, Mogopa and other areas.

Rev OK Makgopela said it would be called the "Covenant Project", which was a means of bringing together communities that have been affected by resettlement.

There will also be a prayer meeting at the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday.

BRIEFS

ANC REJECTS UK CALL--Harare, 21 February, SAPA--The African National Congress has rejected a British call for the Organisation of African Unity to plan a Lancaster House style constitutional conference, ZIANA, the Zimbabwe semi-official new agency reported. The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, called the OAU chairman, Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso, to convene a conference to solve the South African situation when the two leaders met in London recently. Mr Alfred Nzo, the ANC secretary general, spoke at length in Harare today on the matter, but may not legally be quoted in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 21 Feb 87 MB] /12232

EVICTIOIN THREAT--Mamelodi residents who have not paid rent for the last 13 months have been threatened with eviction. The Mamelodi Town Council told permit holders to pay their arrears as soon as possible or face eviction. A council spokesman confirmed that notices have been issued to people who did not want to pay their rent. He said most of them did not pay under the pretext of intimidation. "We do not see why they are still not prepared to pay their rent and service charges as the threat of intimidation is no longer there. If they have problems, they must make arrangements with the council." This is the second time residents have been given such notices since a rent boycott began in November 1985, after over 20 people were shot by security police after staging a march to the local administration board offices to demand that house rentals and service charges be lowered. Late last year lawyers for the Mamelodi Civic Association said a case challenging the 1984 rent increase was in process. [Text][Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 8 Feb 87 p 2][Article by Sol Morathi]/12828

'IMBOKODO' VIGILANTES REPORTED ACTIVE--The militant KwaNdebele vigilante group "Imbokodo" is said to be back in action and scores of villagers have fled the homeland. Several KwaNdebele villagers arrived in Soweto at the weekend after fleeing the homeland. They claim they feared for their lives. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Feb 87 p 2]/12828

CSO: 3400/132

PFP'S EGLIN OUTLINES VIEWS ON ISSUES

MB151757 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 15 Feb 87 p 15

[Report on interview with PFP leader Colin Eglin by political correspondent David Breier]

[Text] Are the Progs [PFP] soft on communism, as President P.W. Botha and Mr Horace van Rensburg say? Actually, if the Progs came to power, "we would eat the communists for breakfast," says Mr Colin Eglin. If that's soft, then it seems so are President Botha and Mr Van Rensburg.

Today is the first anniversary of the day Mr Eglin took over for the second time as leader of the Progressive Federal Party. That was after Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert's shattering decision to resign his leadership and leave parliamentary politics.

In an interview with THE SUNDAY STAR, Mr Eglin showed the spirit that had changed the demoralised party of a year ago into one that is entering a General Election campaign with high hopes.

Mr Eglin might have relished an interview dealing with the government's record over the past 39 years, which reads like a handbook on how to wreck a perfectly good country.

But instead, THE SUNDAY STAR tackled him on issues which the Nats have chosen to use against the PFP in the election: the fight against the dark forces of communism, the ANC, swart gevaar, [the black threat] outside interference and how the PFP may well be on the side of the devil in these areas.

Firstly, why do the Progs want to release, without any preconditions, imprisoned political leaders such as Nelson Mandela? Is this not a formula for more violence?

Absolutely not--in fact the contrary, Mr Eglin says. One does not begin negotiations by locking people in jail but by locking them into a process of negotiation.

The gradual reduction of violence on both sides is part of the process of getting people to negotiate.

"One does not try to begin at the end, which is the ending of violence."

The government insists that Mr Mandela must renounce violence before he can be released, and the ANC do likewise before negotiations can begin.

Mr Eglin sees the release of political prisoners and unbanning of organisations as part of the long process of negotiation which will ultimately lead to a peaceful political solution.

What about the PFP's monitoring of security force activity in black townships and its strong criticism of the police during the past two years of unrest. Does this not show that the PFP sides with blacks against whites?

Mr Eglin says PFP monitoring does not consist simply of criticising the state's activities.

He sees it as part of the "in-depth process of negotiation and mediation and an ongoing process of bridge-building" which has already had a major impact on South Africa.

And what about suggestions that the PFP sides with the enemies of South Africa?

That was an easy one to answer. Nobody has done more than Mr Eglin himself, together with other Progs such as Mrs Helen Suzman and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert when he was leader, to argue overseas against sanctions.

Furthermore, these arguments by outspoken opponents of apartheid hold far more weight overseas than do the arguments of those who are tied to apartheid, Mr Eglin points out.

Then there is the belief that when all is said and done, the PFP really stands for black majority rule.

The question was deliberately provocative, but Mr Eglin took it seriously and responded at length about how there would be no hope for South Africa if we saw the future as black against white, "as the Nats had taught us to do."

South Africans of all races are now meeting at many levels, and are building up a trust that needs to be extended into political power-sharing, he says.

And Mr Eglin repeats the various safeguards built into PFP policy—a federal system, devolution of power, proportional representation, a Bill of Rights protecting people against discrimination, and special protection for language and other cultural rights.

Since the interview was provocative, I asked whether it was really true that the PFP was soft on violence and communism.

Actually, this was the easiest question of all to field: "People who engage in violence must simply be dealt with by the courts in terms of the laws of the land which outlaw violence, sedition and treason."

This applies to all violence, whether it be the violence of communism or any other form.

And when it comes to communism, Mr Eglin points out that the PFP took an outspoken anti-communist stand when it was founded and totally rejects the communist philosophy.

What is more, the PFP would be a far more effective opponent to communism than the present government, which is effectively promoting communism among many people who see it as the alternative to apartheid.

Under the PFP there would be equality of opportunity and freedom for all which would make communism no longer an attractive alternative.

What about the PFP's insistence on a national convention at which a new constitution should be produced? It was this policy which former Randburg MP Mr Wynand Malan had cited as one of the reasons why he still opposes the Progs.

"Mr Malan believes that by being dogmatic about a national convention, the Progs reduce the scope for negotiation. To get to the table, we need negotiations about negotiations," says Mr Eglin.

Those who see the national convention as a "one or two-day political jamboree at which we will solve all the problems of South Africa" simply do not understand the nature of negotiation.

The Nats themselves should understand this, he points out. When the Nkomati Accord was negotiated between South Africa and Mozambique, there was no prior insistence that South Africa should stop supporting the MNR and that Mozambique renounce support for the ANC.

To sum up Mr Eglin's response to suggestions that the Progs are soft on law and order: It is apartheid and government policies which have led to the present lack of law and order, and it is the Progs who can help to end the mess.

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CSO: 3400/37

PFP IDENTIFYING CANDIDATES, PLANNING STRATEGY

MB151736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1635 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town Feb 15 SAPA--The PFP-NRP alliance is to contest up to 100 seats in the white election, the chairman of the PFP's Federal Council, Mr Ken Andrew, said today. He told a press conference after a meeting of the Progressive Federal Party's Federal Executive and other office bearers in Cape Town that the PFP itself would contest between 80 and 85 seats.

The party would not contest the Randburg seat held by the former National Party MP, Mr Wynand Malan, who is standing as an independent candidate.

With the PFP, NRP and Mr Malan the total of reform-minded candidates standing would be in the region of 95 to 100, Mr Andrew said. However, he added, the PFP was receiving a large number of requests to put up candidates in outlying constituencies.

The party's leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said the PFP had received a "fascinating" number of offers in the last few days from people in constituencies the party would not normally contest, offering to help or to stand as PFP candidates. These offers were being screened and "we will decide on the most suitable candidates."

Mr Andrew said the PFP would be contesting more constituencies than it had in the past decade.

Progress reports received from the various regions had been extremely positive, and more than 70 of the seats the party would contest had been identified. A large number of the others had been roughly identified and would be finalised after negotiations with prospective candidates and local PFP committees.

He said the PFP's voter registration campaign had broken previous records, and party offices had processed "tens of thousands" of voters in January.

Mr Eglin said today's meeting of the extended PFP Federal Executive, including regional chairmen and directors, had also discussed details of PFP strategy for the election. "We made an assessment that people of all political parties are fed up with this government and concerned about the future. They are looking for a new deal." The PFP's campaign would be "critical and aggressive" but would also be geared very strongly to providing a "vision and hope for the future."

"We are going to place particular emphasis on strengthening the base of the PFP as well as alliances with other, reform-minded candidates," Mr Eglin said. This process was already under way. "I believe the PFP can offer one unique benefit—it is the only party that can bring people together through negotiation, creating stability through racial harmony. The government has gone as far as it can go" in this respect, he said.

Today's meeting had also discussed aspects of financing the PFP's election campaign and handling of media, advertising and mailing.

"By the time parliament goes into recess, our election strategy will be in the starting blocks, and we will be equipped to run an effective campaign," Mr Eglin said.

Mr Andrew said the official launch of the PFP campaign would be March 7, when all the party's candidates would meet at a Johannesburg hotel.

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CSO: 3400/37

DPSC RELEASES FIGURES ON DETAINED CHILDREN

MB161515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1415 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 16 SAPA--At least 876 children under 18--mainly from the Transvaal--have been detained since start of the state of emergency and at least 720 of these are still in detention, the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said in a statement today.

The DPSC said their figures were "extremely conservative" and did not accurately reflect the "far larger numbers of children believed to have been detained."

The statistics were taken from records of the DPSC, which record child detainees primarily from the southern Transvaal, and a few cases from the Orange Free State, Natal and northern Transvaal.

The statement said a total of 876 children aged 18 and under were recorded by the DPSC since June 12, 1986, and 684 of these were aged 17 and under. Of those 18 and under, 156 have been released, leaving 720 still in detention, while 557 of those aged 17 and under were still being held. Three children have been charged--in one case, with attempted murder.

The West Rand was hardest hit by child detention. Almost a quarter of these--179 of the total on the DPSC's records--were from Krugersdorp's Munsieville and Kagiso townships.

Two detainees under the state of emergency--Peter Phofugae of Munsieville, who was held for just under three months, and Edward Mosiane of Kagiso, who was held for a month--are 10 years old.

Three of six 11-year-olds detained are still in detention, according to DPSC records. Two spent six weeks in detention. Sizani Mahlangu of Tembisa spent four months in detention. Stompi Sepei of Parys and Thabo Mtuzula of Kagiso are entering their seventh month in detention.

Of nine 12-year-olds reported detained since June 12 last year, five are still inside--Grace Ntswaki (Munsieville), Oscar Tunzi (Kagiso), Moses Tsepetsi (Vereeniging). The two others are--"according to sketchy information"--Grace Lebone (Munsieville) and Philemon Monage (Alexandra).

Other figures released by the DPSC are:

Age fourteen: 86 detained, 16 released, 70 remain in detention.

Age fifteen: 134 detained, 21 released, 113 remain in detention.

Age sixteen: 127 detained, 39 released, 178 remain in detention.

Age seventeen: 201 detained, 34 released, 167 remain in detention.

Age eighteen: 192 detained, 29 released, 163 remain in detention.

Kagiso/Munsieville has almost 200 children in detention, while Soweto has about 220 reported cases. Tembisa cases number 76.

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CSO: 3400/37

COUNTRY SUFFERS 'MASSIVE BRAIN DRAIN' IN 1987

MB201718 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Feb 87 p 1

[By political correspondent David Braun]

[Text] South Africa experienced a massive brain drain in 1986 losing on average about three highly trained professional people every day of the year.

According to statistics released in Parliament this week by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, a total of 2,164 professional people emigrated in 1986, while 1,026 immigrated.

The net loss for the country was 1,138 or, on average, just more than three a day.

Mr Botha supplied the information in answer to questions by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North). Mr Soal said today the 2:1 brain drain reflected a massive vote of no confidence in the government's ability to achieve political security.

"These are not people who leave for economic reasons, as professionals are still doing well in South Africa. They leave because of the political insecurity caused by the government.

"The loss of teachers is particularly depressing.

The overall loss of professionals to the country means many years of expensive university training is going down the drain and a very serious situation is developing."

According to the minister's statistics, South Africa lost 80 doctors and 12 dentists in 1986. It gained 49 doctors and 5 dentists. Fifty lawyers left and 5 arrived.

Losses (and gains in brackets) of other categories of professionals were as follows:

Teachers 263 (90), economists 287 (53), engineers and related technicians 30 (13), social workers 17 (6), quantity surveyors 33 (8), scientists 84 (59).

Aircraft and ship's officers 10 (4), medical, dental, veterinary and related workers (excluding doctors and dentists) 271 (116), statisticians, mathematicians, systems analysts and related technicians 152 (63), jurists 7 (4). authors, journalists and related writers 56 (23), sculptors, painters, photographers and related creative artists 4 (3), creative artists (glass and ceramics) 78 (43), other professional, technical and related workers 42 (24).

South Africa showed a gain in religious workers, attracting 49 and losing 40.

Other categories which showed signs were: composers and performing artists 28 (losing 25), and athletes and related workers 12 (losing 8).

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CSO: 3400/;;2

50,000 MOZAMBIKAN REFUGEES GIVEN SIX-MONTH STAY PERMIT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 87 p 15

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text] Since March 1986 the Department of Home Affairs has issued 50 000 provisional permits to Mozambikan refugees in Gazankulu and kaNgwane, and estimates are that another 20 000 have still to be issued.

But the permits, which entitle an "illegal alien" to a six-month stay in a defined area and access to short-term assistance, apply only when Shangaan, Zulu and Swazi refugees have reached the safety of their respective tribal affiliates in Gazankulu, kwaZulu and kaNgwane.

"Illegal aliens" — the South African Government's term — caught en route were repatriated, said Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, secretary of the Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee of the Nkomati Accord.

Provisional permits were renewable and the department was into its second and third cycles of renewals, Vice-Admiral Edwards said.

Work started in Gazankulu, where 40 000 permits have already been issued, as the need there was greatest.

"We have not yet reached kwaZulu and no head counts have been done there," Vice-Admiral Edwards said. It was understood that about 3 000 refugees were in kwaZulu.

MEDICAL AGENCIES

Vice-Admiral Edwards said the short-term assistance — food, clothing, medical assistance and shelter — was delivered by local government, principally medical, agencies.

Mozambicans were also assisted through local State relief committees and relief organisations such as the International and South African Red Cross Societies, Operation Hunger, the Salvation Army and churches, particularly the Catholic Church.

Vice-Admiral Edwards said Gazankulu, kwaZulu and kaNgwane were developing areas, and were coping with the influx of long-time visitors by "making do and sharing out".

"We do not believe in refugee camps. There are temporary assembly points, but people remain here only until the local chief can assign them a piece of ground where they can settle," he said.

Vice-Admiral Edwards said the "refugees" were likely to be a long-term problem and that the influx of all Mozambicans into South Africa was expected to increase by 10 to 15 percent.

There was a total of 300 000 Mozambicans in South Africa — 80 000 legal workers, 70 000 "refugees" and 150 000 illegal workseekers scattered throughout South Africa, particularly the PWV.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL ALIENS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Dianna Games]

[Text]

IN THE continuing crackdown on illegal workers, Department of Home Affairs inspectors have ordered removal of 553 people from SA.

This is possibly just the beginning of the department's renewed campaign, at a time of rising unemployment, to rid the country of an estimated 1.2-million people working here illegally.

Circulars were sent to 190 000 employers in October warning them inspectors would be visiting work premises and reminding them of the provisions of the Aliens Act. Contraventions of the Act can result in fines of up to R5 000 or two years' jail.

To date, about 103 000 employers have acknowledged receipt of the letters.

The department said yesterday the foreigners who were ordered to leave had been located through inspection of premises by immigration officers in centres where the department had offices.

A total of 32 216 illegal workers were sent from SA to neighbouring states in 1986, the department said.

They were from: Mozambique (19 081); Botswana (7 289); Lesotho (2 596); Zimbabwe (2 538); Swaziland (671); Malawi (35); Tanzania (3); Zaire (2); and Zambia (1).

In the last two months of 1986, about 5 000 illegals were deported to Mozambique.

It is reported about 300 illegal workers cross into SA from Mozambique each month.

Ten people were deported from SA in terms of Section 45 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, where their removal was deemed by the Minister of Home Affairs to be in the public interest. The Minister does not have to give reasons for their deportation.

More than 200 people convicted of criminal offences were evicted under the Act in 1986.

SOUTH AFRICA

DET TO REOPEN REMAINING EASTERN CAPE SCHOOLS

ME201230 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 20 February, SAPA--The last two of the 60 schools closed in the eastern Cape by the Department of Education and Training last year will reopen on Monday.

The schools were closed when the DET decided that "no meaningful education" was taking place.

The two schools are Ebenezer Majombozi and Qaqamba Senior Secondary in Duncan Village.

In a statement issued by the DET today, a spokesman said following a series of discussions between the parents and the assistant director, official sanction had not been given for the resumption of secondary education in Duncan Village.

"It has been agreed that pupils will be enrolled from Monday, 23 February, starting with the Standard 10 classes and will proceed on a basis of class-by-class registration until the exercise has been completed.

"For purposes of enrollment, application forms will be completed by parents," he said.

The spokesman said pupils would be registered as members of the Duncan Village Secondary School and would be accommodated in the Ebenezer Majombozi buildings.

Attendance at schools in the eastern Cape and throughout the country is reported to be good and free stationery and books have been distributed at all schools.

In a statement issued earlier this week, Mr Mzimasi Mangcotywa, acting spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee (CBC) and executive member of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (PEYCO), said pupils had given an undertaking to study seriously this year and that no disruptions would be caused to the academic year.

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CSO: 3400/112

DET REPORTS ON SCHOOL UNREST IN 1986

MB231440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1443 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Parliament, 23 February, SAPA--At any given time last year an average of 260 schools out of the total of more than 7,300 under the control of the Department of Education and Training [DET] were being disrupted by unrest, the department says in its report for 1986, tabled here today.

The areas most seriously affected by the unrest were Johannesburg and the eastern Cape.

In most cases classes were resumed "after discussions had been held with the communities concerned aimed at gaining their cooperation."

The minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, his deputy, Mr Sam de Beer, and the department had done their "utmost" to promote and maintain communication with organisations, community leaders and individuals.

The report says that the requirement, introduced last year, that pupils show proof of registration while at school, had had "positive results" and was met with approval in many communities.

The report also said critics of education for blacks often applied unrealistic criteria when comparing an education system, such as that for blacks, which was still in "an early growth phase," with "well-established education departments for other population groups."

"At assessment of per capita expenditure on education for blacks should take into consideration the dissimilarity in historical background between education for blacks and education for other population groups; the dissimilar growth rate; the dissimilar enrollment position and the dissimilar age composition of both teachers and pupils."

For "various good reasons" the per capita expenditure could not be the same at this stage.

The various education departments, did not necessarily use the same criteria to calculate the per capita figure.

About 80 percent of an education department's budget was allocated to salaries, and in the case of black education about 78 percent of the teachers had lesser qualifications than their counterparts in other departments.

"Contrary to what many critics seem to believe, per capita spending is not a predetermined "formula" which forms the basis for the department's budget as part of a vicious conspiracy wantonly and deliberately to impede the black man's progress.

"On the contrary it is the result, or the translation into figures, of a combination of planning, progress and achievement in any given year."

The 10-year programme aimed at parity in "education provision" with other education departments was "in the process of development.

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CSO: 3400/112

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEED FOR MEDIA CURBS DURING ELECTIONS

MB160636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The general election to the House of Assembly is now 12 weeks away, and in these 12 weeks the media can and must play an indispensable role in bringing relevant issues in the election campaign to the attention of the voters.

That there are restrictions on the media's freedom in this regard is beyond argument. For example, a candidate wishing to contend from a public platform that a state of emergency should be ended would have problems and the media would have problems in reporting his speech.

However, it is important to note that the major issues in the election, such as the question of reform, are clear-cut, and the candidates and the media can present policies and perceptions freely and legitimately.

Similarly, in the important area of security matters the public is kept informed of developments through regular communiques from official sources, and the restrictions on the media have not prevented newspapers from quoting other sources that directly challenge official statistics on, for example, detainees or unrest incidents.

It is important to distinguish, when assessing the justification or otherwise of the media curbs, between two main media groups. On the one hand, there are certain publications which, in the words of the state president, are actively promoting the revolutionary climate in South Africa, and President Botha has indicated that he plans to take action against such publications. On the other hand, there are what President Botha has called the main South African media. Between this main media and the government there is agreement that South Africa is being subjected to a multidimensional and well-coordinated revolutionary offensive and that everything possible should be done to avoid supporting those seeking revolutionary change openly as well as covertly.

President Botha has offered to lift the media curbs immediately if the media voluntarily adhere to certain guidelines that reflect this agreement. Some newspapers have rejected this proposal on the grounds of the indivisibility of press freedom. For the past 3 months or so, the government has been meeting at cabinet level with the Newspaper Press Union and the four main newspaper groups to try and resolve the problem. Last Friday a planned meeting was called off by the government because it felt that there had been a lack of progress by the media in establishing effective procedures to regulate themselves. Both sides are keeping the door open. Voters will hope for the speedy resolution of the problem so that they can enjoy the freest possible flow of news in the run-up to the election on 6 May.

/8309

CSO: 3400/37

MEDIA SURVEY CATALOGS ALLOTMENT OF SABC AIR TIME

MB200930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0922 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Embargoed until 2200 GMT on 20 February]

[Text] Cape Town 20 February SAPA--A survey of SABCTV news broadcasts has found that over half of the coverage over a period of a week in September last year was devoted to sport and "trivia," while information about unrest and the state of emergency was "just not offered."

The survey was conducted by the department of Journalism at Rhodes University and analysed by one of its students, Mr Tony Walker. Mr Walker says he concludes the SABCS function has clearly emerged over past years as one of "a source of relaxation and entertainment for the essentially white privileged classes of South Africa." "This casts the SABC as pacifying agent in relation to its viewers. This policy is reflected in the content of the new broadcasts analysed."

During the week the only extra-parliamentary opposition group which "contributed" to the news broadcasts was the ANC. "No mention was made of the UDF or even Inkatha, and no trade unions made the news--whether left or right wing."

About two-thirds of the time allocated to interviews was used for interviews with cabinet ministers.

"This points to a consistent over-accessing of government sources and little or no attempt to obtain competition definitions of events. Where alternative views are sought there appears to be little concern with any opposition group outside of parliament. This can be seen by the time allocation, which is so small it appears to be a token gesture rather than a serious attempt at news gathering, to the PFP, NP, CP and NRP and the exclusion of extra-parliamentary opposition groups."

This revealed a situation in which "the main electronic media network of the country is contributing to the attempt by the government to polarise political and other opposition in South Africa which is not institutionalised in the present power structure."

"An interesting point to note is that while the period included the induction of Bishop Tutu and featured a special on the Anglican Church, screened on Network, Bishop Tutu was not granted one word over the air in the entire week."

/12232

CSO: 3400/112

PFP THREATENS COURT ACTION OVER SABC BIAS

MB200855 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0849 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Embargoed until 2200 GMT on 20 February]

[Text] Cape Town 20 February SAPA--The PFP would challenge the SABC in the supreme court if the corporation continued to favour the National Party during the election campaign, PFP media spokesman Mr Dave Dalling said in a statement today. He said it was no mistake that Mr Alwyn Schlebusch had been appointed to take responsibility for the SABC.

"He is President Botha's personal representative watchdog at Auckland Park and will no doubt deliver whatever degree of bias Mr P.W. Botha requires. The PRP does not intend to take this lying down."

Mr Dalling's statement accompanied the release of a survey of SATV news broadcasts by the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University. He said the survey showed that the SABC could be seen "more as a pacifying agent than an instrument to bring information to the attention of the public." It revealed a consistent "over-accessing" of government sources, with little or no attempt being made to obtain differing views of events.

The SABC made little attempt to gather news from any political parties other than the NP or government, and was a "willing party to the government strategy to polarise and isolate all opposition outside the current power structure." The public was being lulled into a state of "soporific ignorance" by the SABC's non-reporting of any unrest except in the blandest terms and by its ignoring opposition parties and in particular extra-parliamentary organisations.

"An important point to make is that now an election has been announced, the trend to one-sided and partial reporting is being confirmed. The last few weeks viewing has been pro-nationalist and one-sided in the extreme."

The PFP did not ask any special favours. It required only that the SABC stick to its conditions of licence, which stated among other things that it was the duty of the corporation to report news "clearly, unambiguously, factually, impartially and without distortion." Before resorting to law, however, the PFP was more than willing to negotiate with the SABC over fair broadcasting, and to that end he, PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin and the party's chief executive officer, Mr Robin Carlisle, were trying to arrange a discussion with SABC Chairman Mr Brand Fourie and Director General Mr Riaan Eksteen.

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CSO: 3400/112

SOUTH AFRICA

COSATU HOLDS REGIONAL CONGRESS IN CAPE

MB151900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1821 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Feb 15, SAPA--About 500 representatives from 14 affiliates of the Congress of South African Trade Unions in the eastern Cape today attended the official launch of COSATU's east Cape regional congress in Port Elizabeth. The launch, held in the active hall in Kortsten, was described as a "landmark in the history of the region" following one which was aborted in May last year because of internal differences.

Those elected to the executive committee of the congress were Mr John Dube as chairman, Mr Thembinkosi Mkhali as vice-chairman, Mr Dennis Neer as general secretary and Mr Hamilton Mlunguzi as treasurer. As Mr Neer is still in detention, Mr Les Kettledas was elected as acting secretary.

A regional education committee with one representative from each affiliate and a representative from each region was also elected.

Addressing the launch, COSATU's president, Elijah Barayi, said he was thankful that the regional congress had been officially launched as the delay since the aborted one in May last year had always disturbed him. He said the eastern Cape was one of the regions COSATU looked upon for guidance as it had a beautiful history and a lot of heroes.

Mr Barayi warned the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, not to stand in the way of the wagon of freedom as its wheels might crush him. He called on the state president to release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners; to unbanned the African National Congress, the Pan-African Congress (PAC) and the Congress of South African Students (COSAS). "I call upon you, Mr Botha, to order your soldiers not to continue shooting our people, especially our children who are the future leaders of this country. I want to warn you too that your time is over," he said.

Mr Barayi added that revenue from taxes imposed blacks were being abused by the government to oppress them.

He said COSATU was prepared to work with any progressive organisations involved in the struggle for the liberation of the black people.

/8309

CSO: 3400/37

STILFONTEIN MINERS TELL OF TORTURE BY PRIVATE POLICE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 13-19 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text]

STARTLING allegations of torture and electric shock treatment by a private police force owned by Gold Fields of South Africa were made this week.

Two Stilfontein gold mine workers interviewed separately told the *Weekly Mail* members of the mine police put bags over their heads and gave them electric shocks while interrogating them about the theft of food from the kitchen.

The allegations come at a sensitive time for the Gold Fields mining conglomerate, whose London-based parent, Consolidated Gold Fields, celebrated its centenary this week amid threats of a stepped-up disinvestment campaign by British anti-apartheid groups.

A representative of Gold Fields Security Company, a private security force set up by Gold Fields to police its mines, at first declined to comment because the matter was "under investigation".

She said: "We are not the Gestapo. We do not assault people."

Later, the manager of the company, D I Pullar, denied the allegations.

An in-house disciplinary inquiry into one of the incidents was held at the mine this week, but it had no legal standing and its findings have been questioned by an NUM shaft steward who was present, Selomo Monethi.

The inquiry — into alleged assault on 57-year-old Daliwonga Gxaleka — was presided over by security management and the officials were cleared because there were no witnesses to the incident, according to Monethi, and it conflicted with the evidence of the security officers.

"How can a man who is interrogated have a witness?" he asked.

There has been no inquiry into the second incident.

In a sworn statement, Gxaleka described how on January 28 he was taken for questioning and warned that if he did not tell the truth he

would "meet the *tokoloshe*".

According to tribal custom, the *tokoloshe* is an evil spirit. But workers at the mine say it is used as a euphemism for an electric generator.

Gxaleka said he was taken into bushes near the Potchefstroom road, and his hands were handcuffed between his legs. He was suffocated with a canvas bag over most of his body and had felt something taped onto his body.

"I felt terrible pains all over my body ... this continued for about ten minutes. All along I was asked to speak the truth."

Gxaleka said the pain and cramps were so severe that at one stage he had asked a white security officer to shoot him.

When he was taken back to the security office, his mouth was bleeding and he was told to wash it out.

A second man, 55-year-old Phuzethu Mfaniswas, has been in hospital since January 30 after spending two days in the custody of the South African Police.

NUM officials said they had been denied access to him.

Pullar said yesterday that Mfaniswas had been admitted to hospital suffering from pneumonia or bronchitis.

Interviewed at the mine hospital this week, Mfaniswas said that when he had been admitted on January 30 he was urinating blood and his phlegm was bloody.

Mfaniswas — whose body still had scabs on it where, he said, live electric wires had been attached to him — told a similar story to Gxaleka, even though the two men had not seen each other since the incident.

Mfaniswas said that while he was being electrocuted in the bush with a canvas bag over his head, the men pulled and squeezed his private parts.

Both men said they had been interrogated by the same security officials — one white officer and a black officer who formerly worked for the SAP.

According to the NUM, the black officer had left the SAP after shooting a child.

Pullar confirmed that the officer had retired after 21 years service with the SAP. He said the man had been charged with culpable homicide, but was not sure whether or not he had been convicted.

Speelman Jonas, a NUM shaft steward at the mine, said he had seen Mfaniswas getting out of a security vehicle at the hostel gate on January 27 while in the custody of mine security.

"When he got out, he was struggling," Jonas said.

No disciplinary inquiry has yet been held into the alleged assault.

Pullar said this was because Mfaniswas had not made a statement about the assault to management or the police.

However, Mfaniswas said he had been visited by a policeman to whom he had made the allegations, but the man had not returned to take a statement.

Pullar said the incident resulted from the arrest of a mine employee who was alleged to have stolen R755 worth of groceries.

UNION LEADER HOPES OK STRIKE RESOLVED AFTER MEETING

MB121715 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 12 Feb 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Tomorrow, there is due to be a meeting between the management of the OK Bazaars supermarket chain in South Africa and the leaders of the black catering union. Ten thousand workers have been on strike since mid-December, demanding better wages and conditions. The dispute has become increasingly bitter; hundreds of striking workers have been sacked and last month a bomb exploded in a branch of OK Bazaars in Johannesburg.

Well, (Makulu Ledwaba), president of the catering union and vice president of the powerful COSATU congress, has been in London as a guest of the British TUC [Trades Union Council]. Julian Marshall asked him what hopes he had of a settlement coming out of tomorrow's talks.

[Begin recording] [(Ledwaba)] I think the Friday meeting may actually be the last meeting, and we hope that the dispute will be resolved there. If we look at the present offer of management, which they term their last offer, and obviously our demand, that we have shifted tremendously from our original demand on 160 (?up) to say 120....

[Marshall interrupting] What about the reinstatement of sacked workers?

[(Ledwaba)] Yes, I think that is another area of great importance that we feel management has ... [changes thought] that is, in the process of the strike, management behaved actually in a particular way that was not acceptable to the union, that it fired workers without considering some of the factors, you know, like a telex was sent yesterday to the TUC here where OK's managing director said the workers who were fired, you know, were fired because of some irresponsible behavior and somehow, within the telex, he wants to deny that workers have been fired. But the fact is workers were fired. And we want to say the strike has taken place and every strike, I mean, has its own problems, and these are some of the problems of the strike and this has to be forgotten and all the workers who have lost their jobs, that is 551, must be unconditionally reinstated.

[Marshall] If there shouldn't be a settlement as a result of the Friday meeting, how much longer can the Catering and Allied Workers' Union go on, and, indeed, how much longer can COSATU go on supporting the strike which must be becoming increasingly expensive apart from anything else?

[(Ledwaba)] If the dispute is not resolved by Friday, that would mean we have to pool in a lot of resources, say in terms of manpower and financially as well, to try and sustain the strike and (?there) we do not see the strike continuing for the next 2 months. We are quite optimistic that the dispute, you know, might be settled by Friday, and if it is settled, all the better, you know, for the workers and also, I think, for management.

[Marshall] Last month, a bomb exploded at Johannesburg branch of the OK Bazaars. Is that the kind of action that your union condemns as being unhelpful toward the settlement of the dispute?

[(Ledwaba)] Well, the... [changes thought] When the bomb exploded at OK in Johannesburg, some of our members were picketing. Just 5 minutes after the blast, telephones started ringing, you know, from journalists wanting to know if we had anything to do with the blast and we made it quite clear that we are a trade union and we are not involved or do not have links, with such activities. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/37

HENDRICKSE URGES CRITICS TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES

MB240837 Johannesburg Television Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] The leader of the Labor Party [LP], Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says it takes more courage to participate in political negotiation than it does to level anonymous criticism. He was speaking at a political meeting in the Bosmont constituency in Johannesburg last night. A by-election for the House of Representatives is to be held there on 4 March.

[Begin Hendrickse video recording] It requires more guts to sit down with a man of power than it does to stand and shout as somebody has shouted there on the outside now, particularly if you are shouting at a faceless person in the dark. We want people who criticize us and shout at us to come into the light, so that we can identify them, so that we can know who they are. [End video recording]

Another speaker, Mr Jac Rabie, MP and the party's national vice chairman, said that the time had arrived for people to take responsibility for their own future. He said that the only way to do this was by casting their votes in the 4 March election. He said that it was obvious that the people of this constituency intended supporting the LP, and that they were evidently sick and tired of struggling and suffering. The Bosmont candidate, Mr Arthur Roper, said that the LP already had 80 out of 85 seats in the House of Representatives. If the people voted for him, there would be 81 seats.

Rev Allan Hendrickse said that the LP did not have to try to win, the party had already won. He said the important thing for the party at this stage was to get a percentage increase in the polls.

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CSO: 3400/112

HENDRICKSE WARNS AGAINST LEFTISTS MISLEADING YOUTH

MB240900 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] The leader of the Labor Party, Dr Allen Hendrickse, was the guest speaker at a public meeting in Johannesburg last night in support of Mr Arthur Roper. Mr Roper is a candidate for the House of Representatives in the by-election on 4 March in the Bosmont constituency. The seat became vacant on the death of Mr Arthur Booysen. Dr Hendrickse referred in his address to blacks' striving for change, and warned against the youth being misled by leftists.

[Begin Hendrickse video recording] If we cannot bring them to the middle of the road where [we] can search for peaceful solutions, they will be exploited by leftists, communists, and those who want to commit violence. We must bring them with us. These people use our youth, they use our children by playing on their emotions. That is why one can argue about the UDF and the ANC--and let me repeat what I said the other night--that they do not have a significant following. It is easy to shout, it is easy to create an atmosphere. But in this country one must have a significant following, as the LP has, among blacks, among whites, among coloreds. And when that measurable following is taken into account, it is clear that there are more people in this country dedicated to peaceful solutions than those who seek the easy path of violence. [End video recording]

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CSO: 3400/112

BRIEFS

ISRAELI DIPLOMAT ENDS VISIT--A senior Israeli diplomat, Mr Alon Liel, who has been reviewing Israel's relations with South Africa since last weekend, ends his visit to the country today. Mr Liel told SAPA in Johannesburg that he had talked to many South Africans in all spheres of life. He did not give details of the talks. Earlier Western diplomats said that Israel was under pressure from the United States to cut its links with South Africa, particularly in the area of trade. The Tel Aviv daily newspaper, DAVAR, reported yesterday that the Israeli economy would sustain a loss of 1 billion rand if it terminated relations with South Africa immediately. The newspaper said Israel would need up to 4 years to find alternative markets for goods now being exported to South Africa. Israel's main imports from South Africa are coal and metals. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Feb 87 MB] /12232

1986 IMMIGRATION TOTALS 7,364--Seven thousand three hundred eighty-four immigrants entered the country in the 12 months ended November last year. In reply to a question in the House of Assembly, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said that just over 1,800 of the immigrants were 17 years old or younger. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 21 Feb 87 MB] /12232

NEW ALL-RACE BUS SERVICE--A new multiracial economy-class coach service between Johannesburg and Newcastle is to be launched this month. Fares are R19 single and R38 return. Coaches will leave Newcastle daily at 7:30 am to arrive in Johannesburg at 11:30 am. They leave Johannesburg at 4:30 pm. Additional coaches leave from Johannesburg on Fridays at 5:30 pm and on Sundays at 5:30 pm from Newcastle. Tickets must be bought at Computicket in Johannesburg. [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Feb 87 p 4]/12828

CSO: 3400/129

INFLATION RATE REGISTERS 'TECHNICAL' DECREASE

MB231453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, 23 February, SAPA--The inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index, dropped to 16.1 percent in January from 18.1 percent in December 1986.

But, said the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria, this was only a "technical" decrease.

This was attributable to an above average monthly increase of 3.1 percent in January 1986.

Food again rose steeply in January this year--by 3.1 percent--as they [as received] had in January 1986.

Relatively high food price increases were recorded for meat (4.6 percent), fruit (4.8 percent), vegetables (6.5 percent), and sugar (2.1 percent). Fish prices decreased by 1.6 percent.

Cold drink prices increased by 2.8 percent, footwear by 3.9 percent, and cleaning materials by 6.3 percent.

The Pretoria-Verwoerdburg area was the most expensive urban area in 1986 and East London the cheapest.

The middle income group experienced the highest price increases--16.4 percent--but they were still the lowest for this group since September 1985 when the increase was 16.4 percent.

The rates for the lower and higher income groups in January were 16.3 and 15.9 percent respectively.

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CSO: 3400/110

FINANCE MINISTER WELCOMES DECREASE IN INFLATION RATE

MB240842 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, says the increasing cost of food remains the biggest contributory factor to the inflationary spiral. Mr du Plessis told our economic staff that as a result of sharp increases in the prices of food, the rate was particularly high in January last year. A monthly increase of 4.4 percent in the inflation rate that month, could be attributed to a 3.1 percent increase in the price of food.

Mr du Plessis welcomed the present decrease in the rate of inflation to 16.1 percent by that it was the lowest the rate had been since July 1985. He said the drop was attributable partially to the increase in the price of gold. He expected the downturn to continue.

Reacting to this, the governor of the reserve bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said the decrease could be attributed partially to a decrease in both private and public spending, while salary and wage increases had increased only moderately. Dr de Kock said that it was heartening that South Africa, at a time of sanctions and disinvestment, experienced a decrease in the rate of inflation, a firmer rand, and an improvement in the performance of both gold and foreign reserves.

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CSO: 3400/110

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES HARMFUL EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS

MB260815 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Sanctions"]

[Text] Reports that the U.S. is on the point of lifting its economic sanctions against Poland because it has found that they are not having the desired effect have important implications for South Africa. The Polish experience is proof positive of the widely held belief that sanctions do not work, that they are counterproductive, and usually have the very opposite effects of what was intended.

It has taken more than 5 years for the United States to reach that conclusion and this only after (?affronting) Polish community leaders. The appeal for the lifting of sanctions was made by Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity Movement, and church leader Cardinal Josef Glemp. They told visiting U.S. deputy secretary of state, John Whitehead, that the Polish people were more adversely affected by the sanctions than was the government.

The same situation prevails in South Africa. A number of groups and organizations which favored and campaigned for sanctions against South Africa are now having second thoughts. The numbers are swelling with the increase in black unemployment. Numerous surveys by the doyen of South African social scientists, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, show that about 75 percent of black workers oppose disinvestment and sanctions. He said in a recent interview the full range of surveys lead one to the conclusion that at this stage only a minority of about one-quarter or less of (?employed) blacks in major metropolitan areas, less if rural blacks are included, would support total disinvestment or a full economic boycott. What support there is among blacks for sanction, he says, comes virtually from the nonworking class.

The Polish experience is that the people who were supposed to have benefited by the imposition of sanctions are the very ones to be hardest hit. Hopefully, the United States will not take 5 years to reach the same conclusion in respect to South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/110

NUMBER OF JOBS DROPS BY 163,000

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] **EMPLOYMENT** in six major areas — mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, Post Office and Sats — plunged by 163 000 to 2 748 900 in the two years to December last year, according to Central Statistical Services.

Economists said the figures dramatically underlined the distressed state of the national economy. The biggest decrease was in the construction industry.

There, the numbers employed dived by 110 100 to 295 200. Whites employed dropped by 13 000 to 41 700, and blacks by a huge 79 600 to 203 200.

The total employed in the manufacturing industry fell by 54 000 to 1 315 000 in the two years. Total employment in Sats fell by 27 304 to what is considered a rock-bottom complement of 207 000.

Since Sats' drastic staff cutting began over three years ago, staff has been reduced by 66 000.

Bucking the trend was the mining industry, which had 54 282 more workers in December last year — bringing the total to 755 480 — than in December 1984.

Also showing employment growth in the two years were Escom and the Post Office.

Escom employed 2 400 more workers at a total of 64 600, and the Post Office 3 897 more at a total of 97 262.

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CSO: 3400/135

UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT URGES LABOR POLICY CHANGE

MB161533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 16 February SAPA--South Africa's manpower policies will not work until it is recognised that they should be more Third-World orientated and not based on the concept of "fair" labour practices as evolved in developed countries with complex social welfare systems. This is clearly spelt out in comment accompanying the latest unemployment figures from the Central Statistical Services (CSS) Office in Pretoria.

The figures indicate some signs of an improvement soon in the country's unemployment. However, the CSS concedes that unemployment remains South Africa's single most worrying economic problem.

Says its report: "In the post-Wiehahn report period a progressive movement towards a first-world dispensation with more and more protection for the workers is noticed. This policy has been fully endorsed by government. Overlooked, however, is the fact that the countries whose fair labour practices we choose to copy have extensive social benefits for their unemployment. The high unemployment figures must surely throw doubt upon the preoccupation with workers' rights to the detriment of the unemployed. Only once everybody has a decent chance of earning his bread or receiving it in the form of social security can we indulge in the luxury of so-called manpower issues.

"Obviously, sound economic growth could alleviate the unemployment problem to some extent. The ideal solution would be to direct growth in a more labour-intensive direction.

"Unfortunately, the converse seems to happen in South Africa, and we observe machines replacing workers daily, simply because labour is comparatively more expensive than capital.

"The question arises why labour, our abundant production factor, is becoming more expensive than scarce capital goods? According to classic economic principles, an oversupply of labour should reduce its price. Labour should then become more attractive and the economy should move towards higher employment. Why, one wonders, is this principle not applicable to South Africa?

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CSO: 3400/41

FINANCE MINISTER DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICIES

MB161808 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly 16 February (SAPA)--It was unfair electioneering to accuse the government of "manufacturing" inflation, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today. Replying to third reading debate on the mini-budget he said there was no clearcut policy that could address this particular issue and eradicate it without causing an enormous number of unpleasant side effects. "We can kill inflation, but we will kill the economy in the process," he said.

If South Africa had a more comprehensive social welfare system the government would be able to embark tomorrow on a programme to kill inflation, as it would have been able to cope with a much larger unemployment figure.

"I'm prepared to accept the criticism levelled at us for the relatively high rate of inflation. But what are our choices? My problem in this job is to reconcile the difference between the demands for equalisation now or in the near future--and the ability of the economy in terms of growth to pay for it."

Mr du Plessis said he denied that the mini-budget was a "blank cheque" for government spending. Opposition members should not be too sure that the government was not getting departmental expenditure under firm control.

Earlier, Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP [New Republic Party] Umbilo) said he wondered whether inflation was "deliberately being maintained" by the government for its own purposes. One advantage of such a move to the government was that inflation eased the balance of payments situation by making imports expensive and exports more attractive to overseas buyers.

Mr Watterson said he believed there was no hope of inflation decreasing under the present "bloated bureaucracy" and with excessive government spending on apartheid. An undisclosed increase in bureaucracy was in the pipeline in the form of new regional services councils taxes and legislation to empower ministers to delegate duties to people from outside parliament.

"It is quite obvious the minister (of finance) is not in control of the more profligate spending of his cabinet colleagues. I don't believe it is possible to have any decrease in the inflation which is crucifying this country."

Mr Watterson also referred to criticism of the expense of providing services in the Kwanatal Indaba plan. He admitted this would be expensive but said there would be enormous savings as a result of rationalisation of the government's "crazy system." The scheme would also possibly attract commerce and industry and lead to massive growth in Natal, particularly in the Tugela Basin.

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CSO: 3400/41

COMMENTARY HAILS ECONOMIC STRENGTH, RESILIENCE

MB240531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the announcement that the green light has been given for the massive Mossel Bay gas project comes news that two other fuel projects are being studied as part of the long-term objective of making South Africa self-sufficient in her liquid fuel requirements. Firstly, there is another oil-from-coal project and then there is the development of the so-called torbanite project which involves producing synthetic fuel from oil-bearing coal.

These two projects will--as in the case of the development of the gas field off Mossel Bay--involve immense capital expenditure. The fact that South Africa is able to allocate large amounts of capital--more than 5 billion rands in the case of the Mossel Bay project--bears testimony to the enormous strength of the national economy and to its resilience in the face of sanctions, disinvestment and other economic pressures exerted from abroad.

The strength and resilience of the economy is not confined to the public sector, but is to be seen, as well, in the private sector. At the weekend, a newspaper investigation showed that the private sector could provide a staggering 60,000 million rands to buy out major state enterprises--enough to take over ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission], Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation], South African Transport Services, the post office and the Industrial Development Corporation.

All this, in turn, is an indicator that the South African economy, far from becoming a shrinking economy under the influence of sanctions, is set for expansion. The development of the Mossel Bay gas field will create many thousands of new jobs in respect of the production of the gas and in service and secondary industries. The production installation that will be erected on land will be half the size of SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] Two at Secunda. And an indication of the significance of this is that, whereas a few years ago the site of Secunda was bare veld, the town is now one of the largest towns in the Transvaal.

The factories of the eastern Cape and the shipyards of Natal will receive a significant boost as they help manufacture the infrastructure necessary for

the gas project. It is estimated that 70 percent of the 5,500 million rands to be allocated to the project will be spent internally. Local expertise will also be used as much as possible. Technologies developed in the oil-from-coal program will be employed and new technologies will be developed.

The specific gas project for which the green light has been given will have a lifespan of 29 years, and scientists are more than optimistic about the prospects for new gas discoveries along the South African coastline.

In an overall context, the Mossel Bay project and other major projects now being considered, are an expression of the confidence and faith in the future of South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/110

STANDARD BANK FIGURES REVEAL ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Feb 87 p 9

[Article by Helena Patten]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA has become more dependent on its mining and quarrying sector in the last decade, and the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has contributed less to GDP.

The changing structure of the SA economy is evident in figures released by the Standard Bank last week.

The mining and quarry industry increased its share of GDP from 12,5% in 1975 to 15,8% in 1985, while agriculture, forestry and fishing was 8% of GDP in 1975 but only 5,3% in 1985.

Ronnie Bethlehem, group economist at JCI, said it was important to differentiate between cyclical and secular variations in contributions to GDP.

He said that the agricultural sector's decline in relative importance in the last five years was not a secular variation. Rather, the extended drought had contracted the sector and it would recover when climatic conditions improved. Bethlehem said that the collapse of the exchange rate and the extent to which it had encouraged exports had been a major reason for SA's increased reliance on gold and other exports. This was very important in the sanctions environment.

In the longer-term, as SA's economy developed, the manufacturing sector

should increase in significance. He said that the development of this particular sector is threatened by sanctions, which is worrying in view of the importance the sector has in creating jobs.

The finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector has come to contribute substantially more to GDP — 11,4% in 1975, compared with 15% in 1985. General government has a larger share, contributing 10% of GDP in 1975 and 13% in 1985.

Over the same period, manufacturing lessened its importance from 23% to 22,3% of GDP. The construction sector fell from 5,1% of GDP to 3,6%; wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation fell to 11,4% of GDP from 13,5%; and other producers contributed 4,9% of GDP in 1975 compared with 1,2% in 1985.

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CSO: 3400/135

EXPERTS NOTE DIFFICULTY OF BYPASSING SANCTIONS IN STEEL SECTOR

Johannesburg BUSINESS in English 10 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Hamish McIndoe]

[Text] THE surprise attendance of John Erasmus, a leading sanctions buster under the Ian Smith administration in Rhodesia, at a metal merchants' conference at the weekend suggests getting around foreign bans on SA scrap steel exports may not be as easy as the industry first thought.

An undisclosed tonnage of steel scrap is still being landed in the EC countries and Japan — despite bans on SA steel.

But exporters believe the EC is hardening its attitude towards SA scrap slipping through the sanctions net.

Erasmus would only say "plans had to be made" to offset the effect of more sanctions and tighter controls on existing routes.

He spoke to exporters on an individual basis after the conference.

The industry was unmoved by last year's steel embargoes; and there were claims that scrap was a "faceless" commodity whose country of origin is hard to detect.

Ironically, a proposed 25% duty on ferrous scrap exports will, in many cases, obviate the need for sanctions to stop the industry trading with the EC and Japan.

SA's R400m a year scrap industry, represented by the Metal Merchants' Association (MMA), held its first national

conference in Bophuthatswana amid fears that the government duty on ferrous and non-ferrous scrap will price the industry out of all foreign markets.

MMA chairman David Loewenthal slated the move as a "thinly-veiled mechanism for lowering the price of ferrous scrap to steelmakers".

The Rolled Steel Producers' Association, which represents the country's 10 primary steelmakers, says there is a local shortage of steel scrap.

However, lending support to the MMA, British Scrap Federation president Pat Neenan said: "The British scrap industry fought long and hard to win its export freedom against powerful calls on strategic grounds for duties.

"So it's imperative that the MMA becomes a force to be reckoned with."

Prospects of tighter pollution controls and other external factors are forcing this notoriously competitive and tightly-knit industry to make itself better known to government and the public.

Said MMA convention committee chairman Roger Hazell: "We've still got a long way to go before we reach the level of professionalism of our UK friends. But it's a start in the right direction."

BRIEFS

CANADA'S MOORE CORP DIVESTS--The world's largest producer of business forms, the Moore Corp of Canada, is disinvesting from SA. The buyer and purchase price have not yet been disclosed because negotiations are still in progress. A Moore spokesman in Toronto said yesterday the pull-out reflected "the unsettled political and economic conditions and an uncertain future in that geographic area". Moore's SA interests include Paragon, which produces business forms, Caribonum, which makes carbon and paperroll products, Tilon Computer Media, which specialises in mail-order computer supplies, and a dormant company, Transcarbon. The new owners will assume all Moore's responsibilities for the employment, benefits and pensions of 550 staff members. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Feb 87 p 1][Article by Linda Ensor]/12828

BRITISH ROVER GROUP TO SELL SUBSIDIARY--Rover Group is set to sell its South African subsidiary. The State-controlled group has disclosed it is studying a management buyout plan for its loss-making commercial vehicle and bus assembly business. The approach has come from a management team led by finance director John Dean. MD Brian Fuller, on secondment from the Rover parent, will be returning to Britain, although his departure was scheduled before the buyout move. Rover was in the middle of a reappraisal of the SA operation when the approach came. The company says the assessment was being made on business rather than political grounds. The subsidiary, based at Blackheath, near Cape Town, employs 635 people-including 140 blacks. Last year it sold 789 commercial vehicles, buses and Land-Rovers in a market where truck sales were around the 7000 mark. Rover has been shipping out some kits for assembly at the plant. The buyout talks come as the subsidiary embarks on another rationalisation phase involving further redundancies among the workforce. Rover, then British Leyland, withdrew from car production in SA in 1983. The company has already agreed to a similar management buyout for its Australian business. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Feb 87 p 3]/12828

BANK OF TOKYO CLOSES JOHANNESBURG OFFICE--The Bank of Tokyo has closed its office in Johannesburg, a bank official said yesterday. The bank closed the office in December, but the representative who had manned the office is still in SA clearing up the bank's affairs. The decision to close was taken in the light of developments concerning SA. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Feb 87 p 1]/12828

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CARMAKER DENIES PLANS TO CUT LINKS WITH UK

MB201254 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 20 February, SAPA--South Africa's second largest motor vehicle manufacturer, SAMCOR [South African Motor Corporation], which was Ford SA until 1985, denied in Pretoria today that a decision had been taken to cut its R140 million trade links with the United Kingdom.

It also denied that there was any question of cutting these links for political reasons.

"We have been running down our supplies from the UK--mainly kits and spares for the Sierra car range--purely for commercial reasons," a spokesman said.

A report that the UK trade links were to be terminated over a period first appeared in London yesterday in the newsletter of an anti-apartheid movement.

Ford UK reacted quickly by telling a news conference that no decision to tail off trade links with SA had been taken.

SAMCOR headquarters in Pretoria said this afternoon that the 48 percent stake in the SA operation held by Ford was not affected as the holding was in the hands of Ford in North America and not Ford UK.

The remaining 58 percent (controlling) interest in SAMCOR is held by SA's Anglo American Corporation.

SAMCOR also points out that, apart from the Sierra, none of its cars or commercial vehicles are UK-originated.

The Laser and the Meteor new car ranges are both Japanese-originated, as is the Courier pick-up series and other trucks up to the medium range which SAMCOR sells.

Total sales of SAMCOR vehicles last year were 54,000--behind leader Toyotas' 78,000.

Of the SAMCOR total, new cars accounted for some 36,000, of which 11,273 were Sierras.

The Laser and Meteor have recently been selling about 1,000 a month each--which, annualised, would total some 24,000 or more than twice the Sierra sales.

BRIEFS

TAIWAN CREATES JOBS IN HOMELANDS--Industrialists from the Republic of China have established 68 factories in the TVBC [Transkei, Venda Bophutnatswana, Ciskei] countries in the past 7 years. The economic councillor in the Taiwanese Embassy Mr (C.C. Kuan) told media representatives at Bochabelo that the total investment had amounted to about 100 million rands, and that the factories had created about 20,000 jobs. Most of the factories were geared for the domestic market, while 10 factories produced goods for export. The news representatives were taken on a tour of the factories at Bochabelo, where 12 of the factories have been established, creating more than 2,000 jobs. The tour was organized by the South African Development Trust Corporation. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Feb 87 MB] /12232

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN TO DIVEST--The world's leading fried chicken and other allied products retailer, U.S.-based Kentucky Fried Chicken Corporation, today gave notice of its intention to wind up its trading operations in South Africa. The corporation, in a statement issued in Louisville, United States of America, says it will effect its withdrawal over a period of time so as not to harm the economy of the industry, and also to protect the welfare interests of its workers and franchise holders. The statement did not specify whether the corporation will withdraw its technical research support for the poultry industry. Our economic desk reports that the corporation's investment in South Africa is very small and two thirds of the investment belongs to the franchise. Nonwhites constitute 55 percent of Kentucky Fried Chicken's labor force and are responsible for 56 percent of the firms management team. [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Feb 87 MB] /12232

TOURISM FROM EUROPE, JAPAN INCREASING--Pretoria, 17 February, SAPA--Tourism to South Africa appears to be picking up, the tourism board in Pretoria reported. Chief tourism promotor Mr Campbell Smith said today that in November last year there was an overall 25 percent increase in tourists from Japan, Italy, West Germany and France, compared with November 1985. "The tendency of decline is bottoming out and even improving," he said. Tourism to South Africa dipped by 11 percent in 1985 compared with 1984, and by 30 percent in 1986 compared with 1985. The tourism board launched an extensive publicity campaign to combat the fall-off. One tourism category which improved "dramatically" was hunters, he said, especially from the United States and Germany. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056 GMT 17 Feb 87 MB] /12232

EMIGRATION ACCELERATION--Johannesburg, 17 February, SAPA--The flight from South Africa is accelerating, according to official figures from the latest report of the Central Statistical Services office in Pretoria. The figures show that in January-November last year the net result of immigration and emigration was a loss of 6,156--compared with a net gain of 6,156 in the same period the previous year. Travel agents questioned today said the "vast majority" of emigrants were English-speaking families in which the main breadwinner held a senior executive or professional post. Added one: "The brain drain is unfortunately gathering momentum." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 17 Feb 87 MB] /12232

BARCLAYS' CONTACTS WITH ANC REPORTED--Barclays International is said to be looking to protect its South African interests in the event of white minority rule ending. The comments from diplomatic sources follow a meeting between the British bank and the ANC in Lusaka. ANC spokesperson, Tom Sebina, says Barclays had asked for the meeting, adding that the banning organization was not fully satisfied with the bank's divestment from South Africa, as Barclays still has substantial holdings in the country. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 17 Feb 87 MB] /12232

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION REPORT--House of Assembly, 23 February, SAPA--Altogether 2,116,000 whites and 5,918,000 blacks were economically active at 30 June last year, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today. Replying in writing to a question from Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) he said that of these, 627,720 whites and 744,676 blacks were employed in the public sector. A total of 1,058,000 coloureds and 305,000 Indians were economically active at 30 June 1986, of which 179,184 coloureds and 36,456 Indians worked in the civil service. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 23 Feb 87 MB] /12232

U.S. COMPANY DIVESTS INTERESTS--Another American company appears to have lost confidence in the South African economy. The United States chemical engineering firm, Foster Wheeler Energy Corporation, has divested itself of South African interests by selling to local management. Foster Wheeler's annual turnover is 50 million rands, and it has a staff of 300. All are expected to keep their jobs. The company says it will continue to honor existing contracts. The engineering firm is one of a growing list of foreign companies that have decided to sever links with South Africa, mainly because of Pretoria's refusal to abandon racist policies. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 25 Feb 87 MB] /12232

BARCLAYS CHAIRMAN URGES REFORMS--The chairman of Barclays Bank, Mr Basil Hersov, says the economy of South Africa would be very sound if some changes were made. He was addressing the German Chamber of Commerce of Cape Town. Mr Hersov said in an interview afterwards that one of the major problems was the enormous spending by officialdom. He said it was up to the government and the private sector to find a solution to the problems of South Africa. Mr Hersov, who is also chairman of the Anglovaal group of companies, said that disinvestment had not affected directly any of his companies. He said the danger of disinvestment was that people overseas would no longer take an intelligent interest in what was happening in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Feb 87 MB] /12232

SANCTIONS-BUSTING ORGANIZATION LAUNCHED--A sanctions-busting organisation was launched in Sandton last night by International Who's Who publisher and MD Baron Arno Ofenheimer. He said his company had established an international infrastructure for a service organisation to help SA businessmen enter international markets. "Called International Business Communications, its headquarters will be in Vaduz, Lichtenstein, and it will have offices in all the financial capitals of the world, including Johannesburg," Ofenheimer said. He said the organisation would help businessmen market services worldwide and obtain access to companies and capital in all major trading nations. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 87 p 3] /12828

SAFOCEAN DISBANDED--Political pressure has forced the disbandment of Sfocean, SA's only direct scheduled cargo link with Australia. Safmarine withdrew yesterday from Sfocean, a joint venture with Nedlloyd for the past 16 years. Sanctions are believed to have delivered the death blow to the joint operation, which had previously encountered problems with Australian dockers. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Feb 87 pp 1, 3]/12828

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